

154 עמוד ראשון

THE JERUSALEM POST

Life of Ben-Gurion Pages 6-7

DECEMBER 2, 1973 • KISLEV 7, 5734 • ZIL-KFADA 8, 1393 • VOL. XLIII, No. 13967

ANAN, UNEF CHIEF MEET TODAY ON 101 DEADLOCK

ANAN SAFADI
Port Arab Affairs Reporter

Commander of the U.N. Force in the Middle East, General Ennio Silvasvuo, is all on Defence Minister Anan today in an effort to break the deadlock in the talks on the Cairo-Suez high-

"Al Ahran" reported that Israel had refused to agree to an Egyptian withdrawal of about 130 kilometres east of the Canal to a line stretching from El-Arish on the Mediterranean to Ras Mohammed on the Red Sea.

The paper added that the deadlock in the negotiations at kilometre 101 had cast a shadow over the plans to convene a peace conference in Geneva on December 18. There were no doubts about the prospects of holding the conference, said "Al Ahran."

Similar doubts were voiced also by Syria and Jordan — the two other Arab states invited to the peace talks with Israel although each for its own reasons.

In Damascus the official Syrian news agency said that Syria at present "sees no point in attending the conference since Israel has not started withdrawing from Arab territory as laid down in Security Council resolution 242" (of 1967).

In Amman, King Hussein said that he was withholding a decision on whether Jordan would take part

in the peace talks pending clarification from Arab states on their recent summit decision to consider the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as sole representative of the Palestinian people. Speaking at the joint opening session of the two houses of the Jordanian parliament, Hussein said the decision was apparently intended to weaken Jordan's claim for the restoration of its sovereignty over the West Bank.

Reasserting his pledge to allow Palestinians on the West Bank "the right of self-determination through a free plebiscite supervised by international quarters," Hussein said that Jordan, Syria and Egypt must coordinate an Arab strategy for peace negotiations. These countries were the most concerned in the conflict with Israel and must adopt a unified stand to prevent "partial solutions" to the Middle East crisis.

Meanwhile, Algerian President Houari Boumedienne stressed yesterday that the West Bank is Palestinian and does not belong to Jordan. The Algerian leader made his remarks in an interview with the Cairo paper "Al-Gomhouriya."

Meir: Breakdown at 101 shouldn't affect Geneva

Jerusalem Post Staff

Prime Minister Golda Meir said yesterday that the breakdown of the Israeli-Egyptian talks at kilometre 101 should not prevent the opening of the peace conference in Geneva on December 18.

She said in a radio interview that she regretted the breakdown in the cease-fire negotiations between senior Israeli and Egyptian officers, calling the talks "useful contacts through which already something has been achieved." (The Egyptians announced last Thursday that they were discontinuing the talks when the two sides could not agree on a formula for the disengagement of their armies.)

The Premier said the talks with Egypt held out the possibility that the uncertain cease-fire could lead to peace and she hoped the talks would be resumed.

"The Arab preparedness to negotiate with us," she said, "points to a substantial change in the long-standing Arab position, which had ruled out any contacts with, and recognition of, Israel."

She said the breakdown of the talks "does not have to be a reason for not going (to Geneva). Without exaggeration, this was a point at which for the first time Israeli

soldiers and Egyptian soldiers sat in tents and talked. And there is a certain value to personal contacts like simply shaking hands."

The Premier said the change in Arab attitudes towards Israel was especially noticeable in comparison with the 1967 Arab summit meeting in Khartoum, which rejected any negotiations or recognition of Israel. "What happened at Algiers (the latest Arab summit last week) was that at least they did not repeat the nays of Khartoum."

In another radio interview yesterday, Aluf Aharan Yariv, Israeli negotiator at kilometre 101, said that all the clauses of the cease-fire agreement had been realized, except the one on separation of forces. "And I think it is possible to go to the Geneva talks even so," he said.

Without mentioning the Egyptian blockade of the Bab el-Mandeb Straits specifically, Aluf Yariv said, "The cease-fire, on sea appears to be maintained as well."

He said both sides had an interest in resuming the talks at kilometre 101, "because two great armies are arrayed opposite each other and there are day-to-day problems which require continuation of the contact."

Aluf Yariv said Egypt broke off the talks when Israel rejected its proposals, which included a "deep Israeli withdrawal involving a pullback of many dozens of kilometres into Sinai." He said he preferred not to be more specific about the Egyptian proposals.

Israel, he said, had proposed a separation of forces at the Canal according to the principle of reciprocity in pullback, "a very important principle at this stage. They rejected our proposals and we rejected theirs."

BEN-GURION DIES AT 87, FUNERAL AT SDE BOKER

RAMAT GAN. — David Ben-Gurion died at 11.06 yesterday morning at the Sheba Medical Centre following a stroke he suffered a fortnight ago. He was 87.

During his last hours, his son, Amos, and his two daughters, Genia and Renana, were at his bedside, as were his personal physician, Dr. Boleslav Goldman, and members of the medical staff of the department.

David Ben-Gurion was taken to hospital suffering from a brain hemorrhage on November 18. He was partially paralyzed, but remained conscious. A week ago his condition deteriorated and his consciousness became hazy. He took a sudden turn for the worse about ten o'clock yesterday morning, and passed away an hour later.

During his last illness he was visited by President Katsir, Prime Minister Golda Meir, other cabinet members, and the country's leaders. Visitors at his deathbed included Defence Minister Moshe Dayan, Transport Minister Shimon Peres, Mordechai Gur, M.K. and Aluf Yona Efrat, Head of the Central Command.

Dr. Goldman said that on the whole Ben-Gurion's health had been good despite his age until his last illness. Although he was not always an "obedient patient," he was always reasonable.

Thus, some months ago, Dr. Goldman advised him that the time had come to end his Yoga practice of standing on his head, and Ben-Gurion reluctantly agreed. He continued his daily long walks until about two months ago.

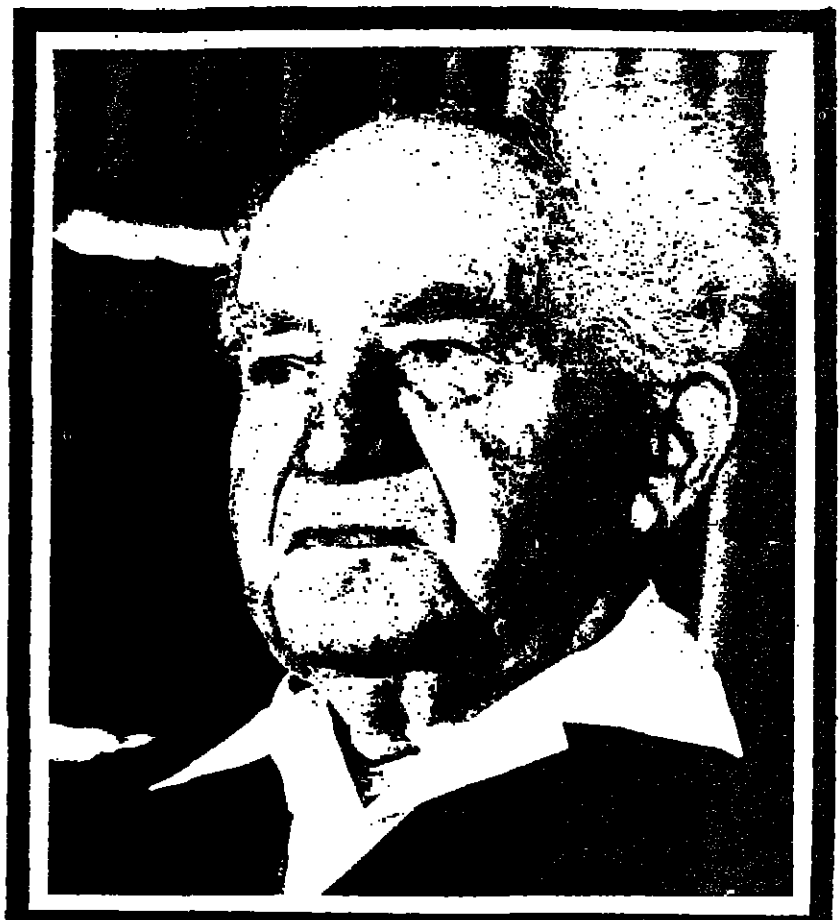
Dr. Goldman said that, preceding him as Ben-Gurion's personal physician were Dr. Haim Sheba, who headed Tel Hashomer for years and in whose memory the hospital was renamed the Sheba Medical Centre, Deputy Director-General of Tel Hashomer, and today Director-General of the Ministry of Health.

Ben-Gurion will be buried beside his wife, Paula, at a site chosen by himself at the Sde Boker College, overlooking the rugged Biblical landscape of Nahal Zin.

On one of his early visits to the College, his favourite project, as a centre for educating youth in the pioneering tradition and studying desert reclamation, Ben-Gurion had spent a long hour gazing out over the valley and hills behind the College library. He later told his family that this was where he would like one day to be buried. In accordance with his own request, there will be no eulogies.

When his wife died five years ago, Ben-Gurion asked that she be buried on the spot he had chosen for his own burial place.

Owing to the emergency, there will be no formal funeral but the body will lie in state in the Knesset, from 10 a.m. today throughout the night, and until 7.00 a.m. tomorrow, us.



Ben-Gurion papers for Sde-Boker

By MARK SEGAL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The late David Ben-Gurion left firm instructions that the last rites should be as simple as possible, friends of the family told this reporter last night.

It is understood that the body will be flown today by helicopter to the Knesset building in Jerusalem, where it will lie in state for 24 hours. On Monday there will be an official ceremony in Jerusalem and the coffin will then be flown by helicopter to Sde Boker for the final rites. The actual burial ceremony in Sde Boker will be attended only by the family, the President and members of the Cabinet, close associates, members of Kibbutz Sde Boker and the Negev College.

The grave site overlooks a deep chasm leading down to the Wilderness of Zin, and faces a magnificent landscape of the Arava mountain range. It lies on the edge of the desert plateau on which Ben-Gurion conjured into being ten years ago the Midrasa which he hoped would become "a mixture of Oxford, the M.I.T. and the ancient academy of Yavne."

Ben-Gurion's will was drawn up by Mr. Yaacov Shimon Shapiro M.K. in 1969, when he was Minister of Justice, when Ben-Gurion was ill at Tel Hashomer hospital. This caused some surprise at the time due to their political enmity, for Mr. Shapiro had conducted the Mapai "trial" of Ben-Gurion which caused the final break. However, relations were mended when Mr. Shapiro two years ago became Chairman of the Public Council of the Midrasa.

The terms of the will will be made public after it has been filed with the probate court. (Continued on page 2, Col. 4)

Gaddafi closes Libyan Embassy in Cairo

CAIRO (UPI). — The Libyan Government has closed its embassy in Cairo in a further escalation of its row with Egypt over Middle East policies, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

The embassy official, called the "Relations with Egypt Bureau" since the conclusion of an agreement to merge the two countries into a single state, closed down on Thursday, the sources said.

The action came after all members of the staff were ordered to return home "for consultations," the sources said.

There was no official comment from Libyan diplomats or Egyptian Government officials.

The Libyan move sent Egyptian-Libyan relations plummeting to their lowest level since Libyan leader Col. Muammar Gaddafi came to power after a military coup on September 1969, the sources said.

It also seriously jeopardized the already shaky plans for union of the two countries, they said.

Gaddafi strongly criticized President Anwar Sadat's acceptance of the Middle East cease-fire. He aired his condemnation in speeches and newspaper interviews.

He also permitted Tripoli Radio and the Libyan News Agency to release the text of a message he had sent to Sadat talking issue with Sadat's postwar policies and saying that Egypt's agreement to have military disengagement talks with Israel at kilometre 101 on the Cairo-Suez Road meant the loss of Arab dignity.

Gaddafi also boycotted the Arab Summit Conference held in Algiers last week, because of his opposition to Egyptian and Syrian policies of seeking a peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis.

Shortly before the summit was held, Egypt recalled its Resident Minister in Libya, Dr. Mourad Ghalib, for consultations, the sources said.

In view of Gaddafi's action in closing his embassy in Cairo, the sources said Ghalib is not expected to return to Tripoli for the time being at least.

Sources said the Egyptian Embassy in Libya will be kept open.

Shooting incidents mar cease-fire on Canal front

By ZEEV SCHUL
Jerusalem Post Military Correspondent

TEL AVIV. — The cease-fire on the Egyptian front was marred over the weekend by nine shooting incidents on Friday and an additional 10 yesterday. One soldier was injured. Two exchanges were reported from the Syrian front.

One Israeli soldier was killed on Thursday and three wounded in an exchange of small arms fire on the Cairo-Suez road near kilometre 101.

The Egyptian-initiated fire over the weekend was seen here as an attempt to interfere with earthworks being thrown up by the IDF units in frontline positions.

On Friday the Egyptians attempted to advance some units south and east of the Small Bitter Lake on the Sinai side of the Canal along the northeastern tip of the Egyptian Second Army perimeter. They were stopped and forced to retreat by a mortar salvo, after earlier small arms fire failed to halt them. By noon the Egyptians had tried four times to advance their units. At noon a soldier was

wounded by an Egyptian sniper at a point due east of Kantara. Israeli troops returned fire.

Two additional exchanges of fire came in the early afternoon in the Ismailiya area and two more in the late afternoon, one north of the Small Bitter Lake and one north of Suez.

Saturday's incidents induced exchanges at kilometre 142 north of Suez and near Abu Sueir in the Ismailiya sector. Fire was also aimed at the Fayid sector and two exchanges occurred east of Lake Timshah, where outposts of the Egyptian Second Army were involved.

IDF units did not suffer any casualties in these exchanges. On the Syrian front two artillery salvos were reported yesterday and one on Friday. All were aimed at the Khartoum sector near Mazra'at Beit Jann off the main Ku-neitra-Damascus highway.

An army patrol also reported a single bazooka fired at it and missed yesterday morning in the Zarit sector along the Lebanese border.

Oil crisis causes tension in EEC

LONDON (INA). — Differences in view on how to handle the oil crisis are leading to increasingly serious tensions inside the Common Market, just two weeks before an EEC summit conference in Copenhagen, the "Financial Times" reported yesterday from Brussels.

"The U.K. severely angered the Netherlands and the Brussels EEC commission yesterday, by vigorously opposing commission suggestions that it should come forward with new proposals to cope with the energy crisis. Britain quickly found support from France, and to a lesser degree from other countries. Britain argues that in the run-up to the Middle East peace conference, the Community should refrain from any action that might risk provoking reprisals from the Arab countries." (See "Dutch Reject," Page 5).

sends officers

TRUCE FORCE
ION (AP). — The Pen-yesterday that 23 U.S. officers have left for Middle with the United Nations Division Organization.

S. observers previously ned to the U.N. force. onal manpower was re- U.N. officials last month.

URIST!

% ons
Tex-
port
en's
en's
s &
ier

nder
e &
er
r headman department

HNEIDMAN & sons
25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

The World Zionist Organization
and
The Jewish Agency for Israel
deeply mourn the passing of
DAVID BEN-GURION
leader of the Zionist Movement
and architect of the Jewish State.

The Workers of Israel
mourn the death of
DAVID BEN-GURION
founder of Israel's Independence,
Seer and builder of the restoration of Israel
builder of the Histadrut,
crown of the Labour Movement.

The Executive
General Federation of Labour in Israel
(Histadrut)

The Government of Israel
mourns the death of
DAVID BEN-GURION
First Prime Minister and Minister of Defence

Moshe Dayan
mourns the death of
DAVID BEN-GURION

THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy to cloudy, with probable local rain. Weather generally: Shallow low over central Turkey with a trough from the Eastern Mediterranean.

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	High-Low	High-Low	Forecast
Jerusalem	43-10	42-10	8-14
Golan	32-12	31-12	9-13
Nahariya	32-12	31-12	9-13
Safed	32-12	31-12	9-13
Haifa Port	32-12	31-12	9-13
Thiberias	32-12	31-12	9-13
Nazareth	32-12	31-12	9-13
Afula	32-12	31-12	9-13
Shomron	32-12	31-12	9-13
Tel Aviv	32-12	31-12	9-13
Lod Airport	32-12	31-12	9-13
Jericho	32-12	31-12	9-13
Gaza	32-12	31-12	9-13
BeerSheva	32-12	31-12	9-13
Dim	32-12	31-12	9-13
Tiran Straits	32-12	31-12	9-13

Social and Personal

The first Histadrut-sponsored seminar on cooperation for Bolivian farmers opened in Tel Aviv on Thursday. Acting Histadrut Secretary-General Yeruham Meshel and Bolivian Ambassador Roberto Hertzog were among those present.

A study mission of 100 Jewish leaders from Toronto visited Canada Park last week to inaugurate the John F. Diefenbaker Parkway named for the former Canadian Premier.

Members of the Conference of Presidents of major Jewish organizations in the U.S. visited the Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Centre on Friday, and called on wounded soldiers at the hospital.

TOMBSTONE UNVEILING
The tombstone setting for our unforgettable Ken Morris will be held today, Sunday December 2, at 3 p.m., Har Hamenuchoth. We gather at the gate.

ARRIVALS
Police Minister Shlomo Hillel, from a one-week mission to the U.S. for the OJA (by El Al).

DEPARTURES
Wolfgang Vogt and Norbert Blum, members of the West German Bundestag, after a week's visit during which they met with Knesset Speaker Yitzhak Rabin and other Israeli leaders. Arya Dulzin, acting chairman of the Jewish Agency for the U.S. (by El Al). Yehuda Holman, executive director of the Conference of Major Jewish Organizations in the U.S., after a visit with other conference members.

SUNDAY TELEGRAPH: Soviets transfer 18,000 tons of oil to U.S. tanker

LONDON (INA). — A Soviet oil tanker on Thursday transferred 18,000 tons of Russian oil to an American tanker, the "Sunday Telegraph" reported yesterday.

The American tanker "Golden Gate" is on her way to Texas after taking on 18,000 tons of Russian oil from the Soviet tanker "Baiky" in Hamburg on Thursday, according to the "Telegraph's" Bonn correspondent. He also reported that a second Soviet oil tanker is approaching Hamburg.

The "Sunday Telegraph" also quoted an interview to be published in tomorrow's "Der Spiegel" in which Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Yamani says West Germany could ensure her oil supplies by helping Saudi Arabia's industrialization.

Shedih Omar Sakka, Saudi Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, is due to arrive in Bonn tomorrow for talks with West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel. (See Page 5).

\$5,000 donated to airlift U.S. stars to Israel

NEW YORK (AP). — Mayor John V. Lindsay on Friday accepted a \$5,000 cheque as honorary chairman of United States Stars to Israel, a programme to airlift entertainers to Israel.

Lindsay and the other co-chairman, comedian Alan King, lauded the programme that began during the October Israel-Arab war to entertain Israeli troops and wounded. The cheque, an instalment in an ongoing effort to pay the air fares of the entertainers going to Israel, was presented to Lindsay by realtor George Mehlman, who heads the fund-raising effort. Mehlman said that between \$70,000 and \$80,000 has been pledged to the project.

David Rivlin, consul-general of Israel in New York, expressed thanks to the programme and those in it for their "tremendous moral encouragement." He said that "Israel will go to the negotiating table" and wants to "testament out a sincere and lasting peace."

Terrorist threat to foreign firms in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES (Reuters). — Terrorists who claimed responsibility for killing Ford Motor Company executive John Swint have threatened to destroy foreign-owned factories, the Interior Ministry said Friday night.

This follows threats to kill executives, which led the Ford Company to move 22 American employees and their families back to the U.S. last week.

The Peronist Armed Forces (FAP) guerrilla organization announced their intention to destroy the factories in a statement claiming they had killed Swint.

The executive was shot dead in the central industrial city of Cordoba by a well-organized gang firing sub-machineguns and sawn-off shotguns in broad daylight.



David Ben-Gurion will be buried next to his wife's grave, shown above, near Sde Boker College. (AP)

World leaders send messages mourning death of Ben-Gurion

Condolence messages and statements mourning David Ben-Gurion's death started pouring into Israel last night.

In Washington, President Nixon said the example of Ben-Gurion increased his conviction that the cause of justice and peace would triumph in the Middle East.

"It was with the deepest sorrow that I learned of the death of David Ben-Gurion," the President's statement read. "With courage, love and determination, David Ben-Gurion worked to establish the modern State of Israel. As we move forward in the struggle for justice and peace, we take from the example of his life increased conviction that this cause will triumph."

"The people of Israel join with the people of Israel in mourning the passing of a gallant man. As we share his ideals and hopes, not only for Israel but for all mankind, so we share in their loss," Mr. Nixon's statement concluded.

Prominent U.S. Senators yesterday praised Ben-Gurion as a great leader and expressed the hope that the political peace he sought would be achieved in Arab-Israeli negotiations. Senator Henry Jackson, a strong Senate defender of Israel, said, "David Ben-Gurion was a great and courageous leader who fought strong Senate defender of Israel, and to protect its security."

Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield said he was "a man of broad vision and very practical in his outlook for Israel in its relations with its neighbours."

Senator Walter Mondale (Dem-

Minnesota) said he hoped the negotiations would realize Ben-Gurion's dream — Arab acceptance of the Jewish homeland as a fact of life. Sen. Abraham Ribicoff (Dem.-Conn.) said that "Israel and the world have lost a great and historic leader."

Sen. Jacob Javits (Rep.-N.Y.) said that under Ben-Gurion's leadership the State of Israel "grew from aspiration to one of the most exemplary and courageous democracies in the world."

E'nal Brith issued a statement in Washington recalling that in 1967, during his last visit to the U.S., Ben-Gurion addressed a E'nal Brith dinner in the Biltmore Hotel in New York, where 25 years earlier, he and the leadership of the Zionist movement adopted the "Biltmore Programme": That the Jewish national home could mean nothing less than "a Jewish commonwealth," a Jewish state.

Among Europe's leaders, Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany told Premier Golda Meir in a cable yesterday that Germany would never forget David Ben-Gurion's help in reconciling Germans and Jews after World War II. "He will remain unforgettable as the Israeli statesman who extended to the new Germany the hand of a new beginning and reconciliation after the horror of the past," the message said.

President Gustav Heinemann said that "with Ben-Gurion, a great statesman has passed away. We are mourning him with respect for his great historic achievements."

British Prime Minister Edward Heath sent a private message of

condolence to Mrs. Meir. The text of the message was not released in London.

French President Georges Pompidou, in a brief cable to President Ephraim Katzir, emphasized the good relations between the founder of the State of Israel and the late General de Gaulle.

Former French Premier Guy Mollet in a radio statement called Ben-Gurion "one of the five or six great leaders of our time." Mr. Mollet, who was Premier of France during the period of Franco-Israeli friendship which reached its peak in the 1956 Suez Campaign, said Ben-Gurion was "a true pioneer, a great patriot. Beyond the problems concerning Israel, he could see the broader horizons of the world."

Danish Premier Anker Joergensen said in an official statement that Ben-Gurion was "a great statesman and leader" who tried to create a society based on social justice and solidarity between human beings.

U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said yesterday in New York that he was saddened by the death of David Ben-Gurion. He called him an "inspiring leader" who "played a crucial role in the history of the Middle East."

Elsewhere in New York, Governor Nelson Rockefeller sent a message to Prime Minister Golda Meir, calling Ben-Gurion "a towering symbol of man's struggle for liberty and human dignity." New York City Mayor John Lindsay, who visited Israel recently, issued a statement calling Ben-Gurion "one of the last of the giants among the great international statesmen of the world."

Nation's leaders pay tribute

Jerusalem Post Staff

Messages of condolence over the death of David Ben-Gurion poured in last night from Israeli leaders, and from the former Prime Minister's friends and political opponents.

President Ephraim Katzir eulogized Ben-Gurion as "the Jewish people's greatest leader of the present generation." Speaking on Israel Radio, the President said Ben-Gurion was the "keenest fighter for the creation of the State of Israel, who led it into being and guided it through many years."

"His words will light our way, and his actions his personality will illuminate our path even during the difficult days now facing us," the President concluded.

Knesset Speaker Yitzhak Rabin said in a statement that the people of Israel "will cherish his memory with pride for generations to come."

Meir Ya'ari, Mapam doyen and founder of Hashomer Hatzair, said, "I am in deep mourning. For me, Ben-Gurion was both friend and adversary. In recent years the antagonism vanished and only friendship remained."

The 76-year-old founder of the Kibbutz Arzi federation and for many years Ben-Gurion's most bitter political opponent, added: "We were opposed on many issues but since we met in the days of the Third Aliya we were friends, and I always considered him a great leader despite the controversial issues that arose... For me Ben-Gurion re-

mains the leader of the War of Independence, the founder of our state and the man who fashioned the Israel Defence Forces."

Ya'ari recalled with pleasure one of their last meetings two years ago, when he and his comrade, Ya'acov Hazan, visited Ben-Gurion on the occasion of his 85th birthday. "He was as excited as a boy. We reminisced about our common experiences during a half century in this country."

One of his most touching memories was of the funeral of Paula Ben-Gurion, when they stood and talked at the graveside and "Ben-Gurion recalled their life together."

Members of the Bible circle which Ben-Gurion headed for years, met last night at Beit Hanassi in Jerusalem to mourn the departed leader. They included former President Zalman Shazar, under whose auspices the group met for many years at Beit Hanassi.

Pinhas Rosen, 86-year-old President of the Independent Liberal Party, who was Justice Minister in Ben-Gurion's cabinets from 1948 to 1961, last night expressed his sorrow at Ben-Gurion's death.

"It is an irreplaceable loss to all of us, shared equally by the Jews in Israel and throughout the Diaspora," he said. Mr. Rosen described Ben-Gurion as "one of the truly outstanding personalities of the generation, a great man who exercised a magnetic influence over all those who knew him. It was always difficult to oppose him."

He added: "Who knows whether we will ever again see a personality of his spiritual stature in coming generations."

Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren said last night that "with David Ben-Gurion's death, the Jewish People has lost a leader of Biblical stature... and the State of Israel has lost its principal architect, its driving force and its helmsman."

The leaders of Moked (Israel Communist Party and Tchelet Adom) Meir Pe'el and Raoul Teitelbaum, said in a statement yesterday that with Ben-Gurion's death "an historic figure in the history of the Jewish people and the Zionist labour movement has passed on."

Labour Party meeting postponed

TEL AVIV. — The Labour Party spokesman announced last night that the scheduled meeting on Monday (the day of the Ben-Gurion funeral) of the Central Committee will be postponed.

The Party Secretary-General, Aharon Yadlin, issued the following statement: "The Labour Party is bereaved and bows its head at the death of David Ben-Gurion, the man who dynamically fulfilled the vision of our renaissance and was the architect of renewed Jewish sovereignty, a great visionary, one in his generation and a symbol for the future ages."

BG papers

(Continued from page 1)

The Tel Aviv District Court today (Sunday).

The two-storey Ben-Gurion house in Sderot Keren Kayemet in Tel Aviv has been willed to the state, it is understood, and the city of Tel Aviv-Jaffa is likely to convert it into a museum. It contains Ben-Gurion's large library, amassed over the years, and also several sculptures of Ben-Gurion.

Much of Ben-Gurion's library is still in his green prefabricated hut home at Kibbutz Sde Boker, where he did most of his historical research, as well as the library of Sde Boker. There are thousands of pages of the diaries and notebooks that Ben-Gurion kept in long-handled throughout his long public career, and which he used for his histories.

Friends of the family last night said that Ben-Gurion's will detailed his wishes as to the disposal of his papers, manuscripts and books, and that the Government of Israel will be a prime executor. Most of the literary and historical manuscripts, as well as the library of Sde Boker — as distinct from state papers — will be housed in a special building planned for some time by the Negev Foundation which operates the Midrasa.

Negev Foundation Chairman Yaacov Yacobson told this reporter last night of plans to expedite a joint project with the University of the Negev for a special study centre there to house the Ben-Gurion collection. It will probably become part of a broader memorial project in the college, he said.

West Germans due for funeral

An official West Germany delegation is expected to arrive today to participate in the funeral of David Ben-Gurion. It will be headed by Dr. Hans-Jochen Vogel, Minister of Housing and City Planning. Dr. Vogel, former mayor of Munich, was in Israel over a year ago when he accompanied the coffin of the Israeli sportsman murdered in the Olympic massacres.

The delegation will also include Prof. Carlo Schmid, a leader of the Social Democratic party and a former Deputy Speaker of the Bundestag.

BG HAD NO DOUBT ISRAEL WOULD WIN

In one of his last letters, sent to the Prime Minister recently, Ben-Gurion declared he had "no doubt that we will also win this war — perhaps the gravest of them all."

He sent his greetings to the Government, the Army, and the nation, and to families of the fallen, and signed his letter to Mrs. Meir "with greetings and love."

The letter was in response to one from Mrs. Meir on the occasion of his birthday on Succot.

Six more letter bombs found

TEL AVIV. — Six more letter bombs were discovered and dismantled by security men at the Communications Ministry's mail sorting centre here on Friday. All six arrived by air from Italy and were addressed to persons in Tel Aviv, Jerusalem and Eilat.

This brings to 16 the number of letter bombs discovered since the latest wave started last week.

Boy killed when tractor overturns

RAMLE. — A 13-year-old boy was killed yesterday when a tractor overturned at Moshav Pedaya, near here. The boy, Aharon Idi, was riding on the fender. The driver, Yosef Sanabho, 26, and his wife, Esther 26, who was seated on the other fender, were seriously injured. (Itim)

Man killed when car hits lamp-post

TEL AVIV. — A local man was killed here on Friday afternoon when his car hit a lamp-post in Derech Hashalom.

The man, Eliezer Laor, 50, died soon after being admitted to the Sheba Hospital in Tel Hashomer. Two passengers who were with him in the car were unharmed. (Itim)

Murder suspect turns himself in

ACRE. — A Haifa man suspected of murdering a shopkeeper in Mak'r village, near here, last week gave himself up to Deputy Communications Minister, Sheikh Jaber Mu'addi.

Ahmed Abou Ha'im Taha, 52, was wanted by police following the gunning down of Mohammed Asaad Milham, 52, and the father of ten in his shop last Thursday. On Friday morning, he appeared at the home of Sheikh Mu'addi in Yarka village. He said he had spent the night hiding in the Aukhad forest. Sheikh Mu'addi called the police and Taha was brought before the Magistrate's Court in Acre. He was remanded for 15 days. (Itim)

Zorea temporary Army Ombudsman

Aluf (Res.) Meir Zorea, head of the Lands Administration, has been appointed to fill in for Rav-Ahuf (Res.) Haim Laskov as Army Ombudsman while the latter serves on the Commission of Inquiry into the recent war. The appointment was approved last week by the Knesset Defence and Foreign Affairs Committee.

Nature Society resumes hikes

The Nature Protection Society is making every effort to "return" to normal, despite the fact that most of the guides are still in the army, a spokesman said over the weekend.

The latest edition of the Society's magazine, "Teva va-Aretz," containing hiking suggestions from the Golan Heights to Sinai, is now coming off the press and will soon be available to members. Also, registration has begun for the society's organized tours of Wadi Kelt in the Judean Desert. (The tours are held each year to honour the memory of Sgan-Ahuf Zvi Ofer, who was killed in a clash with Fatah terrorists in the valley almost five years ago.)

Nobel science winner denies ties with Nazis

AMSTERDAM (INA). — Austrian Nobel Prize winner Professor Konrad Lorenz in an interview with Dutch television denied charges of his alleged Nazi past and said that he had not written in 1940 that the Nordic race was superior but had only warned against the dangers of "domestication." He added that he used Nazi racial terminology only for the sake of being better understood.

British Professor Nico Tinbergen, also interviewed, and a longtime friend of Lorenz, attributed his friend's actions to his "political naivety." However, Tinbergen, who is to share this year's Nobel Prize for science with Lorenz, urged the Austrian psychologist to make a full apology for his actions before accepting the Nobel Prize in Stockholm in December.

Labour Exchange's Rizeman dies at 52

ASEKELON. — Zalman Rizeman, late director of the Labour Exchange's Southern District, was buried here on Friday, after suffering a fatal heart attack.

Born in Galicia 52 years ago, Zalman Rizeman came to Israel in 1948 and settled in Ashkelon. He had worked for the Labour Ministry's Employment Service from 1951 until the time of his death. He leaves a wife and three daughters. (Itim)

Labour differs over whether new platform replaces Galili Paper

The political debate scheduled for tomorrow by the Labour Party's Central Committee has been postponed because of the funeral of David Ben-Gurion. Meanwhile, the 14-point political programme submitted to the Central Committee on Wednesday as a compromise between the hawkish and dovish views in the party, came in for mixed comment from party leaders on TV's news review on Friday night.

Foreign Minister Abba Eban said he would regard the programme, if adopted, as the "sole binding document" on the party — displacing the Galili Paper drafted before the war. The Galili Paper called for stepped up settlement in the territories administered since 1967.

Mr. Eban said that, more than any previous document, the new programme made clear Israel's readiness for territorial compromise. He said that in the prevailing circumstances it was not desirable that the programme go into detail: it was preferable to make do with "algebraic definitions" — namely, advancement of peace, defensible borders, and no return to the June 4, 1967 boundaries. The Government should have scope for thought and manoeuvre, he said.

Deputy Transport Minister Gad Ya'acobi — of the party's ex-Raf wing — differed. He said the principles of the new programme neither contradicted nor annulled the Galili Paper. The "oral law" which had been part of the Labour-Alignment platform in the last general election established the need for sector strategic borders, he noted; "there was no contradiction between this and the new programme's formula of defensible borders. Nor of the new programme's contradiction of the Galili Paper on policy in the territories and settlement, since this section remained in the new document."

Taking the opposite stand, Labour M.K. Arye Eliaz asserted that the new programme clearly and totally annulled the Galili Paper. Admittedly, it was couched in vague terms and could be all things to all men. But its general spirit was more moderate and realistic and was responsive to the feelings in the public and party of those who no longer wished to suffer the "intra-algebraic, obnoxiousness, and unwillingness for compromise" which, he said, were expressed in pre-war Labour Party documents.

The new programme was also welcomed on Friday by Mapam Health Minister Victor Shentov, a rally in Kibbutz Kfar Masara. The 14-point draft brought the Labour Party closer to reality and strengthened its partnership with Mapam, he said. Mapam will not prepare its own "principles," he said and the final Alignment platform will then be formulated after talks between the two parties. Mr. Shentov said the Galili Paper died on the first day of the war. (Itim)

Jerusalem Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Liberal Party on Friday came out with a far less "hawkish" policy than its Herut partner in the Gahal bloc has hitherto supported.

The Liberal Party Executive came out in favour of Israel attending the peace conference, and voted by nine to seven for territorial compromises in Sinai, as long as these do not jeopardize the country's security.

The party, while it usually bows to Herut in Gahal, nevertheless plays an influential role in the new Likud union embracing Gahal, the State List and the Free Centre. The Party's Executive had devoted three sessions to debating its policy stand.

They continued to adhere to the Gahal line of opposing any repartition of the Land of Israel west of the Jordan, combined with the need for secure borders. The Liberals said the party should aim at winning a mandate to form a national unity government.

The Liberals proposed that the future peace map of Israel be submitted by the Government to a national referendum.

The opposition party declared that the lateness in mobilizing the reserves was the Government's failing in the recent war.

It is understood that the two resolutions sparked disagreement at the meeting, with Aluf (Res.) Shlomo Lahat — the party's candidate for Mayor of Tel Aviv — and Ramat Gan Mayor Israel Peled warning against spelling out where Israel should make territorial concessions. They were opposed by party chairman Elimelech Rimalt, who carried the narrow majority for specifying with facts accomplishments.

Speaking to a party meeting in Jerusalem, Dr. Raphael said the party will no longer be satisfied with being a part-time Government partner. As the second largest party in the ruling Labour-centred coalition, it will henceforth insist on being a full participant in the formulation of crucial Government policies.

Noting that "collective responsibility means first and foremost full participation," he said the NRP will no longer agree to being presented with faits accomplis.

The Israel Defence Forces

pay last respects to

DAVID BEN-GURION

the First Prime Minister and Minister of Defence of the State of Israel.

The Weizmann Institute of Science

deeply mourns the passing of

DAVID BEN-GURION

whose vision incorporated a unique understanding of the central role of science in the State he helped to create.

DAVID BEN-GURION

the Architect of the State of Israel.

Keren Hayesod-United Israel Appeal

in Israel and the Diaspora

mourns

DAVID BEN-GURION

the Architect of the State of Israel.

War powers bill may permit Nixon to order Vietnam bombing

WASHINGTON (AP). — U.S. Defense Secretary James Schlesinger said on Friday that war powers legislation passed by the Congress might make it possible for President Nixon to order new bombing in Indochina in the event of a new major North Vietnamese offensive in South Vietnam.

Though indicating he would likely oppose the idea, Schlesinger said the State Department is examining such a possibility.

The war powers legislation would give Nixon the authority to send U.S. forces into combat abroad for 60 days before congressional authorization had to be obtained.

The bill became law over President Nixon's veto last month.

Schlesinger told a news conference: "I think the intent of Congress is quite clear."

He referred to a discussion over whether the new bill supercedes earlier legislation flatly banning any U.S. military action in Indochina after last August 15.

An interpretation that the bill opens the way for Nixon to order bombing resumed would be paradoxical because the obvious aim of the new legislation is to restrict the President's powers to send the U.S. into battle without congressional approval.

Schlesinger said the question is "being looked into" by experts at the State Department. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger acknowledged a study was under way to see that policies that are being pursued will be consistent with the intentions of Congress.

Schlesinger restated his belief that Nixon would go to Congress for authority to act if North Vietnam launches a big thrust in South Vietnam.

South Vietnamese officials have been predicting a general offensive by the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong for the dry season of 1974. The dry season begins in late December and continues through June.

Kissinger starts scholarship fund with Nobel prize

WASHINGTON (AP). — Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger is using his \$60,000 Nobel Peace Prize money to establish a scholarship fund for children of American servicemen killed or missing in action in Indochina.

"I believe that the prize is its own justification," he said in a letter to the Peace Prize committee in Oslo. "Recognition for having contributed to the cause of peace is far more gratifying than any remuneration."

Kissinger said Ambassador Thomas R. Byrne will accept the prize on his behalf at the award ceremony this month.

Kissinger and Le Duc Tho, the Hanoi politburo member, were awarded the prize jointly on October 15 for negotiating the Vietnam ceasefire. After Kissinger indicated his acceptance, Tho rejected the prize, saying the U.S. and South Vietnam had continued to commit serious violations of the agreement.

Faisal said likely to visit Soviet

KUWAIT (AP). — King Faisal of Saudi Arabia is expected to visit the Soviet Union within the next two weeks, the Kuwait daily newspaper "Al Siyassah" reported yesterday.

The paper did not give the source of the report, but a spokesman at the Saudi Embassy in Beirut said "this is highly unlikely."

The paper said the Saudi authorities last week released 1,800 political prisoners, most of whom were described as Communists.

PLANE IS HIJACKED 3 HOURS

GENEVA (Reuters). — A Swiss teenager seized a Swiss airliner at pistol point over Geneva yesterday and held it for nearly three hours before police overpowered him, an airport spokesman said.

The youth, whose name was given only as Buchholz, aged about 18, took over the Swissair DC-8 shortly before it touched down at Geneva on a flight from Zurich to Abidjan, in the Ivory Coast. He let the 145 passengers and 11 of the 15 crew leave after the plane landed at Geneva, and demanded a ticket for New York from Swissair officials.

Then he asked to speak to four journalists. Three Geneva plainclothes police men and a Swissair security guard, posing as newsmen, boarded the plane and overpowered him.

The teenager, who was armed with a small calibre pistol, gave up without a struggle, an airport official said. The police reasoned with him, arguing there was no point in his going to New York as he would only be put in jail there.

Officials said he was in a nervous state. He made varying and imprecise demands while bargaining with two airline officials.

Bomb-laden cars explode in Ulster

BELFAST (UPI). — Two bomb-laden cars exploded Friday night in a main square of Lisburn, a town 12 km. south of Belfast which is the British Army's Northern Ireland headquarters. Police said no one was hurt.

A warning telephone call enabled troops to evacuate the area before the blasts, which wrecked buildings around the square.



Edward M. Kennedy Jr. left Georgetown Hospital in Washington D.C. on Friday, fitted with an artificial right leg. His leg had been amputated to arrest the development of bone cancer. His father, Sen. Edward Kennedy, stands slightly behind his 12-year-old son, his mother Joan in front of him. (AP radiophoto)

Lebanese arms dealer may be victim of Middle East war

JERUSALEM POST CORRESPONDENT. — The police believe that "Kamouh the magnificent," the multi-millionaire Lebanese arms dealer who disappeared about a fortnight ago, may be a victim of "the secret Arab-Israeli war in Europe."

Antoine Kamouh was born 44 years ago in Conakry, Guinea, where his Lebanese parents had settled. But when Guinea, a former French colony, broke with France in 1960 at independence, he quit the country and came to Paris.

A slim handsome super-salesman, gambler and night-club prince, Kamouh led a fantastic existence in recent years.

He rode about in a chauffeur-driven silver Rolls Royce with Swiss number plates. He owned villas on the Riviera and had a suite at the Hotel Crillon, one of the world's most exclusive addresses. But he was never far away from the telephone which brought him ceaseless calls from New York, Cairo, Zurich and Geneva.

These calls were made by arms dealers, for Kamouh acted as a middle man between them and certain Arab governments.

On November 14 he went to visit a friend in Rue Royale, next to the Navy Ministry, and after making three telephone calls left for a rendez-vous. His last words to his friend were, "We will have dinner at nine tonight at the

Prince de Galles Hotel."

That was the last anybody saw of "Kamouh the magnificent."

His family reported his disappearance to the police next day, but there have been few clues to his fate although nobody here would be surprised if he had been assassinated by some of his numerous enemies.

It is said that before the Middle East war started a Palestine terrorist rang him up demanding a large sum of money. He refused, and it is possible that the terrorist struck back at him.

Equally possible, Kamouh might have been shot by Israeli agents here, it is said.

Kamouh, whose name has been linked to the French Mirage sales to Libya, dealt only in modern heavy equipment like fighter bombers, tanks, submarines and frigates.

He put his money into night clubs. He was a great gambler and there is always the possibility that he clashed with a Corsican casino czar, who is every bit as deadly as any Israeli agent or Palestinian terrorist.

The disappearance of Kamouh has thrown his business colleagues into near panic, for many of his highly lucrative deals can only be clinched by him personally.

Meanwhile, a couple of chauffeurs daily wipe down and polish his two Rolls Royces, his Ferrari and Lamborghini in case he returns as suddenly as he vanished.

IS POMPIDOU TELLING THE WHOLE TRUTH?

Mystery grows as the lights begin to dim in Paris

By JACK MAURICE

JERUSALEM POST CORRESPONDENT. — This "city of light" has been plunged into semi-darkness at night for an unknown period as the nation starts wondering if the government is telling the whole truth about its oil supply position.

The Friday nation-wide radio and television broadcast by Premier Pierre Messmer announced several restrictions like lower car speeds and a cut-back on night lighting. Television programmes will end at 11 o'clock instead of midnight — but his message spelled out "there is nothing to worry about."

The independent morning "Combat" said in a front-page editorial, "Obviously the French Government imagines that the Europeans, like public opinion here, are more naive than they really are."

There is a growing awareness that as the conservative morning "Aurore" pointed out yesterday — "surely nobody believes that France can swim in petrol while her neighbours run dry."

But the government is doing its best to spread and maintain this belief. Sunday motoring will be permitted, according to M. Messmer, because the actual oil saving made by banning it would be negligible. Commentators were quick to point out this morning that this being the case, why close down television

at eleven at night — surely this step is only a mere gesture?

The government replied swiftly over the one o'clock television news by saying that the daily saving by cutting back television would be 65,000 kilowatt hours, enough to light a small town for 12 hours.

Meanwhile, according to the latest independent Sofres public opinion poll, 65 per cent of the French people "no longer believe in an isolated foreign policy and want a united European stance. Fifty-six per cent thought that France's Middle East policy had suffered a setback."

The poll concluded that President Pompidou's Middle East policy had "disillusioned the nation." People were glad Pompidou had suggested regular summit meetings of the European "Nine." In other words, the French had become Europeans in outlook while the government was still following Gaullist nationalist policies.

There is little doubt that the current crisis is causing tensions in unexpected places, and notably between Paris and Moscow.

President Pompidou has not appreciated the way the two superpowers, the U.S. and the Soviet Union have dealt with each other directly over the Middle East conflict without consulting Paris. There is a hot line in the Elysee Palace

linking up with the Kremlin. It has remained unused. Foreign Minister Michel Jobert made a scathing attack on the two super-powers in the National Assembly earlier this week that the Palace had to hastily confirm President Pompidou had not poned or cancelled his forthright visit to Moscow early next month.

The Soviet Government has displeased with French attitudes has itself authorised the Soviet press criticism of France. de Gaulle came to power in 1958.

But French anger at being out of the attempts to settle the crisis will make it easier for government here to join a European move which could work out at the coming of a new summit.

For there have been some of our new moves in Africa over the last few years. For example, the old Bongo of Gabon has said he will no longer sell uranium, the old Bongo, and President Pompidou has said the

about his copper and uranium. He has said the while, per- viously, trying to grab mineral resources.

The forced darkness is caused by the oil threat is still in, throwing new light on the relationships with her partner.

Gettys to pay \$3.4m. ransom

ROME (UPI). — A representative of the family of oil billionaire J. Paul Getty has arrived in Rome to pay a demanded \$3.4m. ransom to the alleged kidnappers of Getty's 17-year-old grandson, J. Paul Getty III, family spokesmen said yesterday.

A lawyer for the missing youth's mother, Mrs. Gail Harris, said J. Paul Getty II, the youth's father, had agreed to pay the ransom demanded by the kidnappers.

"The family representative is in Rome waiting for the kidnappers to get in touch with him and work out the final arrangements," the spokesman said.

Skylab receives laser beam

SPACE CENTRE, Houston (AP). — Skylab 3's astronauts yesterday easily spotted a laser beam flashed at them from earth in a test to determine if ground-based lasers might one day be used by a spaceship for guidance.

"Got it loud and clear," commander Gerald Carr reported, as the laser was triggered by scientists at NASA's Goddard Space Flight Centre, Greenbelt, Maryland. "It appears like a little green spot, flashing about three cycles a second."

Conductor Mehta accepts I.D.F. call

LOS ANGELES (UPI). — Conductor Zubin Mehta has accepted an invitation from the Israeli High Command to conduct a special concert by the Israeli Philharmonic, a spokesman of the Los Angeles Philharmonic said on Friday.

Mehta — conductor of the Los Angeles Philharmonic the past 12 seasons — will travel to Israel this week, the spokesman said.

Chinese to head Security Council

UNITED NATIONS (AP). — Ambassador Huang Hua of China was to become President of the U.N. Security Council yesterday under the system of monthly alphabetical rotation among all 15 member countries.

OPEN LETTER Israel's Enemy Crisis

WHAT MAKES A PIECE OF EARTH ARAB LAND?

So much hullabaloo has polluted "public opinion" by the Arabs' demand: "ISRAEL MUST WITHDRAW FROM ALL ARAB LANDS, BEFORE OIL WILL FLOW FROM THE MIDEAST," that one must first know what the Arabs are talking about, lest one become entrapped by Hitler's contention "repeat a lie loud and often and it's accepted as 'fact' by the unsuspecting public."

WHAT, therefore, are the real facts? WHAT IS THE TRUTH?

- 1) Palestine was never, in all history, an Arab state. (The area was, prior to 1900, a Jewish state)
- 2) Prior to 1922 Jordan was a part (¾) of Palestine, (not "Arab land")
- 3) Prior to 1948, neither East Jerusalem nor the West Bank were part of Jordan (not "Arab land")
- 4) The Gaza area of Palestine was never any part of Egypt (not "Arab land")
- 5) The Sinai peninsula was never an "Arab State" or essential part of Egypt. For 400 years prior to 1900 Sinai was a colony of Turkey. After 1900 Egypt "by acts of aggression against Turkey" dominated the Bedouins in Sinai but never permitted them to become citizens of Egypt.

To understand what the Arabs really mean by "Israel's withdrawal" one must examine the statements of Sadat and the "Palestine-platform" which in effect seeks to destroy the State of Israel entirely, and establish what was once called "Palestine" by the Romans, as an Arab State.

The mere fact that French-speaking people live in Quebec doesn't make that area French. No Frenchmen in New Orleans were deprived of their homes by the Louisiana purchase; nor Bedouins deprived of their igloos by the Alaskan purchase; nor changes in city, county and state boundaries or political control.

LIKEWISE, not a single inch of ground, not a single home was taken from any Arab by Israel's re-establishment in 1947. There was not a single "Arab-refugee" before Egypt and Jordan invaded "Palestine" in 1948 in defiance of the U.N. "partition-plan"; and never in Egypt proper.

If Russia were to control the Suez area, WHAT WOULD HAPPEN TO AMERICA'S Mediterranean fleet? What America be at the mercy of Russia, just as we are now at the mercy of the oil blackmail methods presently employed.

THE WORLD MAY HAVE AN "ENERGY-CRISIS," BUT ISRAEL HAS AN ENEMY CRISIS which is much worse!

Am. Ed. League for a Secure Israel
Sol. A. Dann, Chairman
Nov. 19, 1973

NOTE: Copies of our 'leaflet-maps,' briefly describing Israel's history in capsule form, are available FREE for the asking. — Write our Co-Chairman Hy Vile, 101 Greystone Ave., Kansas City, Kansas 66103.

NIXON TO CHANGE LEGAL STAFF

WASHINGTON. — The White House yesterday prepared to reshuffle its legal defense staff in an effort to bolster President Nixon's credibility after the buffeting of the Watergate scandal.

The latest embarrassment for the President came on Friday, when yet another former presidential aide, Egil "Bud" Krogh, pleaded guilty to federal charges in connection with the 1971 break-in at the office of Dr. Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

As a result of the guilty plea, burglary charges against Krogh brought by a Los Angeles County Grand Jury in the Ellsberg break-in will be dropped. This will clear the way for the former head of the White House "plumbers" squad to testify for the State against former White House aides John Ehrlichman, David Young and G. Gordon Liddy.

Nixon's decision to purge his own lawyers was apparently prompted by his discontent at the handling of the Watergate case at the special court headed by U.S. District Judge John Sirica.

Major changes include the possible replacement of Fred Buzhardt as its chief, although the White House said on Friday that Buzhardt remains in charge of the Watergate case.

When Deputy Press Secretary General L. Warren was asked about Buzhardt's status, he responded that Nixon "respects the work of all his lawyers but the workload has been phenomenal."

When asked whether Buzhardt

remained in charge of the Watergate case, Warren first responded, "I don't know if I could say who the chief adviser on the Watergate matter is at this time." But some minutes later, after a note was handed to him, Warren said he wanted to make clear that "Fred Buzhardt is indeed still in charge."

Judge Sirica said on Friday that four of Nixon's subpoenaed tapes could be turned over to the Grand Jury immediately. He granted a request by special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski that there be no delay in the Grand Jury's hearing the tapes. The judge said it was up to Jaworski when the tapes would be heard. All four tapes are of meetings between Nixon and his former counsel, John Dean III.

(Reuters, AP, UPI)

Dead farmer linked to Mengele

RIO DE JANEIRO (Reuters). — Long-standing speculation on the whereabouts of Nazi concentration camp doctor Joseph Mengele revived here with conflicting reports about the death of an elderly farmer, apparently of German descent, in a remote township on the Brazil-Paraguay border.

In an unconfirmed report, the Brazilian News Agency "Jornal do Brasil" said on Friday that an elderly man identified as Albert Friedrich was tortured and murdered at his home at Ponta Pora, Brazil.

The agency quoted police sources at Ponta Pora as saying the man, aged between 65 and 70, could be Mengele.

In Asuncion, Paraguayan officials said an elderly coffee farmer with a very similar name had been found dead near the border a month ago. A local official in Pedro Juan Caballero, separated by only a street from Ponta Pora, said that he died of natural causes.

Police said the farmer had lived in Pedro Juan Caballero for many years.

Last month the Polish War Crimes Commission called that Mengele, who has been sought for 22 years for alleged mass murders in the Auschwitz concentration camp, was living in Pedro Juan Caballero and announced it would seek his extradition.

When armed struggle is 'legitimate'

UNITED NATIONS (UPI). — The General Assembly yesterday approved use of arms by so-called liberation movements to achieve independence.

Britain, France, Israel and Portugal and the U.S. voted against the resolution, which reaffirms the legitimacy of the people's struggle for liberation from colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation by all means including armed struggle.

WEEKLY CALENDAR SCHEDULE

Subscription Concert No. 4

Conductor: PAUL PARAY
Soloists: ELIAHU THORNER, oboe; RICHARD LESSER, clarinet; MEIR RIMON, French horn; MORDECHAI RECHTMAN, bassoon

JERUSALEM, Binyamin Ha'oma SERIES 1, Tonight, Sun., 2.12.73

TEL AVIV, Mann Auditorium SERIES 4, Mon., 3.12.73; SERIES 5, Wed., 5.12.73; SERIES 1, Thu., 6.12.73

HAIFA, SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT No. 3 Postponed until February.

SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS BEGIN AT 7.50 p.m.

Transportation after the concert:
JERUSALEM: Buses 5, 15, 22, and bus to Mt. Scopus
TEL AVIV: Buses 5 to North Tel Aviv and Central Bus Station; 63 to Givatayim.

For all series: In Tel Aviv, the Bonus Concert, Organ Recital, Valery Maitsky, will take place at 7.00 p.m.

ISRAEL — Never an Arab Land

One of the myths related to the Arab-Israel conflict is that Israel and the whole of Mandatory Palestine before it was stolen from the Arabs as a result of imperialist machinations and settled by alien Jews.

The fact is that until the defeat of the Turkish Ottoman Empire during World War I, there was no geopolitical entity called Palestine, no Arab nation lived on this soil and no national claim was ever made to the territory by any group other than the Jews.

Between the expulsion of the Jews by Rome in 70 to 132 C.J. and the defeat of the Ottoman Empire in 1918, Palestine was occupied by fourteen conquerors over thirteen centuries. The following table shows the approximate historical periods of the various rulers of Palestine:

1. Israel Rule (Biblical period)	1350 B.C. to 586 B.C.
2. Babylonian Conquest	587 B.C. to 539 B.C.
3. Israel Autonomy (under Persian and Greco-Assyrian suzerainty)	538 B.C. to 168 B.C.
4. Revolt of the Maccabees	168 B.C. to 143 B.C.
5. Rule of the Hasmoneans and their successors	143 B.C. to 70 A.D.
6. Jewish Autonomy (under Roman and Byzantine suzerainty)	70 A.D. to 637 A.D.
7. Rule of Arab Caliphates	637 A.D. to 1072 A.D.
Umayyads	661 A.D. to 750 A.D.
Abbasids	750 A.D. to 870 A.D.
Fatimids	969 A.D. to 1071 A.D.
8. Seljuks Rule	1072 A.D. to 1096 A.D.
9. Crusaders	1099 A.D. to 1291 A.D.
Ayyubids	1175 A.D. to 1291 A.D.
10. Mameluke Rule	1291 A.D. to 1516 A.D.
11. Ottoman (Turks)	1516 A.D. to 1918 A.D.
12. British Mandate	1918 A.D. to 1948 A.D.

Thus, during the whole period of recorded history, Palestine was never ruled by the Arabs of Palestine. The rule of the various Arab Caliphates was a foreign, Moslem rule, extended over a period of 432 years — Jewish rule of Palestine extended over a period of 2,000 years.

The inhabitants of the region consisted of the conquering soldiers and their slaves and only during the Arab conquest of the area were these diverse ethnic inhabitants compelled to accept Islam as the Arab tongue or be put to the sword. The Jews in fact are the sole survivors of the ancient inhabitants of Palestine who have maintained an uninterrupted link with the land since the dawn of recorded history.

FACTS AND FIGURES ON THE MIDDLE EAST

- Refugees. How many Refugees?**
580 thousand Arabs left Israel during the period of the 1948 war.
— 20 per cent of them soon found permanent homes in the Arab world (U.N. figures).
— 160 thousand remained in Israel. These are United Nations figures.
— 450 thousand Arabs are now citizens of Israel.
600 thousand Jews left Arab countries following the 1948 war.
— 100 per cent of them were helped to find permanent homes in Israel.
— 5 thousand still reside in Arab countries.
- Who owned the land in Israel in May 1948?**
8.6% — owned by Jews
3.3% — owned by Israeli Arabs
16.9% — owned by Arabs who had left
71.2% — public land owned by England, reverting to the State of Israel as its legal heir by U.N. action.

Am. Ed. League for a Secure Israel
Sol. A. Dann, Chairman

SURPRISE REDUCTION IN HOUSE SUB-COMMITTEE

Love in U.S. to cut \$2.2 billion emergency arms aid for Israel

WASHINGTON. — A House sub-committee has cut \$2.2 billion from the Administration's \$2.2 billion emergency arms aid for Israel and is preparing to reduce the sum through unilateral action. This was disclosed by Rep. Clarence Long, who is expected to introduce the bill at a secret meeting of the House sub-committee on Monday, and that he would have the money restored to the full committee meets on Tuesday.

Long said he expected the committee to reject his motion, and the issue would become a legislative battle when the vote reached the floor of the House.

A Maryland Democrat, said \$2.2 billion appropriation is a good bargain because Israel is willing to fight if we just arm the weapons.

The surprise reduction was the surprise indication that the House aid to Israel faced serious questions when the House authorization bill for the aid was introduced.

Witnesses were Deputy Secretary of State William P. Clements, Thomas Moore, Chairman of the House of Representatives, and Kenneth Rush, Deputy Secretary of State.

Several members admonished them for coming to the meeting "ill-prepared" to give a breakdown on how the money would be an outright gift to Israel, and for asking, in effect, for "a blank cheque from Congress."

One moderate Republican, Paul Findley of Illinois, told Rush he thought the aid should be used as a little bit of constructive leverage to get Israel to withdraw to the October 22 cease-fire lines. "We must face a tough situation with our constituents this winter hunting for a scapegoat when their oil tanks run dry," he said. "What would you tell a constituent who wants to know why his oil tank in his basement is dry and his house is cold?"

'LESS VITAL THAN PEACE'

"I would tell him that his oil tank is less important than the peace of the world," Rush said.

Clement Zablocki of Wisconsin said: "We don't have the information to defend this request on the floor." He also charged that the Administration was in effect seeking authority to make the entire \$2.2 billion a grant to Israel, rather than a loan subject to repayment.

Rush estimated that between \$800 million and \$1 billion might be allotted as grants, but said he would have no objection if the grant portion was limited to \$500m.

Deputy-Secretary of State Kenneth Rush said such a cut would tell the Arabs that America's commitment to Israel had been reduced and "the chances for a peace conference would go way, way down."

Rush, Clements and Admiral Moorer all testified that the Soviets were heavily resupplying Arab losses from the war. They said failure of the U.S. to resupply Israel would create a dangerous imbalance in the Middle East and jeopardize efforts for a negotiated peace.

Clements said Israel had requested \$3 billion worth of arms but he called this "her list to Santa Claus." He added he anticipated the full \$2.2 billion would not be used.

The House of Representatives on Friday rejected efforts to cut \$3.5 billion and to reduce the number of military personnel by 22,000. The House subsequently passed a \$74.5 billion Defense Appropriation Bill.

The House shouted down an effort to cut off any military funds benefiting Arab nations until they lift the oil boycott against the U.S.

The amendment against the Arab countries was submitted by Rep. Robert O. Tiernan, a Rhode Island Democrat, who said the Arab oil boycott will bring this country to a halt very shortly.

But House Appropriations chairman George Mahon called the amendment "dangerous to the peace" and urged the House to reject it.

U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger welcomes Saudi Arabian Ambassador Ibrahim al-Sowaid to his first diplomatic party held last Thursday at the State Department in Washington. (AP radiophoto)

U.S. to increase naval forces in the east

WASHINGTON (AP). — The presence of U.S. warships in the Indian Ocean "will be more frequent and more regular than in the past," Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger said on Friday.

"I think we are all aware of enhanced interest that applies to the Indian Ocean as a result of the events of the past four weeks," Schlesinger told a news conference.

The Defense Secretary was referring to the Middle East war and the subsequent cutback in Arab oil shipments to the U.S., Israel's leading supporter.

Schlesinger announced that a U.S. naval task force headed by the carrier Hancock was preparing to pull out of the Indian Ocean after a cruise of several weeks, and that it would be replaced by another task force, including the carrier Oriskany. Both are World War II vintage ships.

The Indian Government has expressed concern about the cruise of the Hancock in the Indian Ocean, but has not objected to the operations of about 20 Soviet naval vessels in those waters. India has grown closer to the Soviet Union in recent years.

The Hancock and its escorts reportedly have spent considerable time in the Gulf of Oman, close to Saudi Arabia and Iran, two of the biggest oil-producing countries in the world.

There was no immediate official interpretation of the reason for cruising close to Saudi Arabia in particular, but it could have been a "show the flag" demonstration for the benefit of the Saudis, who have been leaders in clamping on the oil cutback aimed at the U.S. and any other countries regarded as friendly to Israel.

U.S. expects relaxation of Arab oil embargo

By DANIEL GOTTLIEB Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — THE U.S. still foresees the possibility for a quiet relaxation in Arab oil embargoes and production cutbacks, despite last Wednesday's Arab Summit Conference pledge to continue use of the "oil weapon," — full Israeli withdrawal and restoration of the "rights of the Palestinians" — cannot possibly be resolved quickly at the negotiating table.

In his press conference of November 21, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said that the U.S. would have to assume of course, that they were quietly given enough oil to meet their needs and provide some surplus.

The U.S. has been arguing in its private diplomatic contacts with the Arab producers that their two conditions for abandoning oil pressure — full Israeli withdrawal and restoration of the "rights of the Palestinians" — cannot possibly be resolved quickly at the negotiating table.

Commenting on the summit resolution on oil, the officials said they saw nothing "all that binding or explicit" to bar such relaxation.

And they spoke in guarded but specific terms about the possibility that at least some of the producers may hold back on further production cutbacks and relax their embargoes on the U.S. and the Netherlands if serious negotiations develop at Geneva.

It would be politically difficult for the Arabs to announce relaxation of their oil pressure, but officials feel that this could be done without publicizing the fact.

Diplomatic observers speculated that one way this might be done is for the Arab producers "to look the other way," if countries friendly to the embargoed nations transship some of the oil they receive from the Middle East. This would have to assume, of course, that they were quietly given enough oil to meet their needs and provide some surplus.

No particular time span for this process to take place has been mentioned in the contacts with the Arabs, officials said. The Arabs have not responded to the U.S. plea by indicating what they will do after the negotiations begin, but they have indicated that "they hear what we are saying," one official said.

NIXON SAID ANXIOUS FOR ISRAEL CONCESSIONS

WASHINGTON (INA). — The "Los Angeles Times" that President Nixon indicated to a meeting of Democratic House members last week that he was following a new Middle East policy, urging concessions to the Arabs in the coming peace talks.

Members of the Congressmen said Nixon told them that the President must recognize that the one friend it has, Rep. David Bowen (D), was quoted as saying that the President's reverse "extremely encouraging to those who think American policy in the Middle East in the past was too pro-Israel and that a more even handed is needed."

Bowen also was quoted as saying Nixon had indicated that the Israelis had not gone half way with the Arabs in trying to reach a settlement that would be in Israel's own best interest.

According to Bowen, Nixon told the Congressmen that although the Israelis could defeat the Arabs now the balance might change in 10 to 15 years.

Rep. The Andrews (D, N. C.), reading from notes, quoted Nixon as saying that Israel's policy of insisting on retaining the Arab areas was no longer "feasible."

Several other members of the Democratic delegation agreed with the reports by Bowen and Andrews, the "Times" reported.

ance wants more nations peace talks

(UPI). — Foreign Minister Robert said on Friday Middle peace talks should include all Arab countries and all Arab because the Soviet Union and alone cannot guarantee a lasting peace.

He said one fall to realize the nature of a settlement which result from arbitration made Big Two in respect to the of their interests, rivalries and their possibilities." Robert said in a speech before the Paris-Isra-

can one believe that the for a lasting solution can be without the participation Arab world, which has just its determination at the Al-Ammit?" Robert said.

can one justify Europe's not present at this negotiation affects it so deeply?"

said a "broader concerta necessary. Israel, Egypt, Jordan, the U.S. and the Union are set to meet in on December 18 for the talks.

RESPONSE TO ARAB OIL MINISTERS Dutch reject call for anti-Israel gesture

BRUSSELS (UPI). — Holland yesterday turned down Arab demands that it make a special "gesture" to end the embargo on its oil supplies.

"We are not prepared to give the wrong impression to others and to buy some oil out of this," Dutch Economic Minister Rijkman Groenendaal told newsmen. "We are not going to buy oil on a Saturday morning after making a declaration that could be misunderstood by others."

Mr. Groenendaal met for 75 minutes with Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Arabian Oil Minister, and Algerian Energy Minister Abdesselam.

Afterwards he said Yamani carried out his earlier promise to demand from the Dutch "a very clear-cut position which condemns the Israeli occupation, asks for a complete withdrawal from all occupied territories and shows a gesture to repair the damage."

It was this statement which Lubbers refused. His aides said the Arabs did not specify what "gesture" they had in mind, but said the issue of a possible break in Dutch-Israeli diplomatic relations did not come up.

Lubbers also said there would be negotiations this month between the Netherlands and the U.S. on the possibility of American oil shipments to Rotterdam. State Department officials indicated on Friday that there was, at least in principle, an agreement between the U.S. and Holland on how America could aid the Dutch.

Former U.S. Under-Secretary of State George Ball, writing in the "New York Times" on Friday from London, suggested that the U.S., Europe and Japan pool oil supplies so that none suffers greater hardship than the others — and that includes the Netherlands which has been quite unfairly singled out for special punishment.

The Arab oil ministers Yamani and Abdesselam are to fly to the U.S. tomorrow for talks with U.S. officials. Yamani said yesterday he would urge the U.S. to pressure the Arabs to give up conquered Arab territories. (UPI, AP, INA)

Not alarmed by Brezhnev visit

WASHINGTON (AP). — A State Department spokesman said on Friday the visit of Soviet Party Chief Leonid Brezhnev to India was not a "cause for concern" to the U.S.

The statements that resulted from the visit, said the spokesman, George Vest, "should be viewed as a natural development."

Vest attached little importance to Brezhnev's call for an Asian Collective Security Agreement.

"The Asian security idea has been floating around like a cloud in the sky no larger than a man's hand, and not very clearly defined," Vest said. "And as a nebulous proposal, I think it is better not to comment any further at the moment."

South Asian specialists were surprised there was no mention in the lengthy Soviet-Indian joint declaration on Brezhnev's call for an Asian Security Arrangement. It was interpreted here to mean that India was still concerned about maintaining a non-aligned posture.

When Brezhnev and the Shah of Iran covered the same ground at their summit meeting, their joint statement did mention the Asian Collective Security concept.

'New Soviet tactics to intimidate Jews'

MOSCOW (UPI). — Prominent Jewish chemist Benjamin Levich, who has been denied permission to emigrate to Israel, said yesterday the Soviet authorities have adopted new tactics to intimidate Jews seeking to leave the country.

He said that instead of anti-Soviet slander, Jews are being charged with hooliganism or parasitism — meaning they have no means of support.

Levich, 56, the highest ranking Soviet scientist to apply for emigration permission, made the statement in an open appeal to world opinion on behalf of Kiev engineer Alexander Feldman.

Feldman was sentenced last week to three and one-half years in prison for hooliganism. He had unsuccessfully sought to emigrate to Israel.

Levich said the new tactics "ought not to deceive anyone." He said everyone seeking to emigrate could be charged with parasitism since anyone applying for an exit permit is automatically dismissed from his job. He himself applied to emigrate 20 months ago and lost his post as head of Moscow State University's chemical hydrodynamics department.

He described the way in which Feldman came to be charged with hooliganism. He said Feldman was en route home when he saw a woman kneeling and trying to pick up something she had dropped. When Feldman approached her, she began crying. Then three men appeared from nearby bushes and brought him to a police station.

Feldman was charged with having pushed the woman, causing her to drop her parcels, and with using obscene language, Levich said. The trial took place at a factory requiring special passes, and the engineer was convicted of malicious hooliganism and sentenced.

"Framed-up evidence of witnesses for the prosecution, impossibility of any defence witnesses, the closed trial — all this from the standpoint of justice would be ridiculous were the end not so tragic," Levich said.

Indonesians leave to join M.E. force

JAKARTA (AP). — The first batch of 34 Indonesian soldiers left Jakarta for the Middle East to join United Nations Emergency Troops, the Defence Department announced yesterday.

FOOD HOARDING IN JAPAN AS OIL FEARS GROW

Japanese Prime Minister Tanaka told Parliament yesterday the government was seeking to control prices and ration because of the world oil shortage.

He said that if hoarding does not spread, commodity prices can be controlled. He said citizens to realize that it is a virtue at a time when oil stands at a turning point of importance.

He said the government plans a special envoy to the Middle East in an effort to improve relations with Arab nations.

His troubles were the subject of a editorial in yesterday's London "Times" which noted that the country "are reaching alarm."

ing proportions. Bulletins from officials on the deteriorating situation appear to be getting progressively more frequent and acquiring an increasingly agitated tone.

The paper referred to the Japanese Government announcement on Friday that the energy crisis could lead to a serious recession.

Fuel conserving moves were taken over the weekend in France. On Friday the French Government lowered automobile speed limits, restricted the use of electricity and made reductions in airline schedules and programming by the state monopoly television. It also cancelled all automobile races and rallies.

In Washington on Friday the White House announced there would be no immediate move to ration gasoline in the U.S., but said it was considering price-control changes to encourage greater production of home heating oil and other distillate oils, presumably by allowing price increases.

In London on Friday two international organizations warned that acute shortages of fuel threatened to paralyze world shipping and possibly cause food and raw material shortages.

ages. The warnings came from the International Chamber of Shipping and the International Wheat Council.

On Friday, Venezuela, the world's third largest oil exporting country, increased oil export prices by an average of 50 per cent per barrel, almost doubling the price within a year. (AP, UPI, Euter)

'NY Times' urges resumption of 101 meetings

NEW YORK. — The "New York Times" yesterday warned that it was in the best interest of both Israel and Egypt to resume their negotiations on a Middle East cease-fire.

In an editorial headed "Risky manoeuvres," the newspaper said: "Machine-gun and mortar fire is once again breaking the silence of the Suez Canal. Egypt and Israel have called off their face-to-face negotiations. Israel and Egypt may be on the brink of their most important opportunity for a genuine political settlement, but anxiety remains strong that the forthcoming peace conference may be preceded by one more burst of combat."

"What would any new combat achieve? Neither side could have much hope of significantly altering the strategic situation by any quick military thrusts."

"Too much progress has been made in the past month toward achieving a long-elusive Arab-Israeli settlement to allow its dissipation in inopportune actions of passing frustration."

KEREN KAYEMETH LEISRAEL
(JEWISH NATIONAL FUND)
THE DEDICATION CEREMONY
OF THE
JOHN BASSETT SPORTS CENTRE
WILL TAKE PLACE ON
Monday, December 3, 1973 at 12.00 noon at Yotvata
with the participation of Mr. & Mrs. John W.H. Bassett,
Toronto, Canada.

the cross-world game

It's time to fly. The cross-world way... with Canadian Pacific. In comfort, in luxury... to places you can only reach, without changing planes, in the bright orange jets of CP Air.

Fresh and relaxed because CP Air cares about you. Pamper you in luxurious cabin surroundings, with easy-chair comfort. With delicious meals, elegantly served.

CP Air can put together a vacation to fit your needs. Ask your travel agent, too, about CP Air's FLY NOW-PAY LATER PLAN. Just pay 10% of your ticket price before you leave... the remainder over 15 months.

It's time to play the cross-world game... the game that everybody wins.

Shalom Tower, Tel. 52163, Tel-Aviv. Canadian Pacific

INCREASED FOR I.E. REFUGEES

UNITED NATIONS (AP). — Japan and Netherlands, two countries have been special targets of oil squeeze, plan to make increases in their annual contributions to U.N. Palestine aid.

Japan will boost its donation from this year to \$5m. next year, a mission spokesman told after on Friday. It includes aid for food.

Netherlands in 1974 will then double its 1973 gift, was \$125,135 in cash and in food, to \$252,500.

contributions to the U.N. and Works Agency for Palestine pay for food, clothing, and other needs among million refugees in various parts of the Middle East.

U.S. is the largest contributor to the agency. It gave \$23.2m. \$48,688,466 given by all countries in 1973. It will give the same for 1974.

tax exempt immigrants last date to place orders is December 15, 1973.

SONY

COME SEE, HEAR AND FEEL MUSIC!

Sony's demonstration room: Shalom Tower, 9 Ahad-Ha'am St. Tel-Aviv. Tel. 52431

CERTAIN people come to symbolize their time and serve posterity as a milestone marking the steps that humanity or a section of it took in their time. Such a man for the Jewish people was David Ben-Gurion, marking the creation of the state. And David Ben-Gurion was an outstanding example of a person who "made" history and, as reflected in the diaries he started keeping at a relatively early age and in his very first letters as a boy, who knew he was going to do so and bent his whole being to that purpose. Thus, he was also an outstanding example of Karl Jaspers' adage: "What Man is, he ultimately becomes through the cause which he has made his own."

In one of the infrequent public appearances of the last months of his life, at the 20th Bible Conference, Ben-Gurion summed up his credo, which he had frequently stressed and elaborated over seven decades of writing and of public life, as follows:

Four Biblical passages constitute Judaism and are the secret of its existence: Isaiah 45:7: "I, the Lord, do all these things"; Leviticus 19:18 and 45: "You shall love your neighbor as a Man like yourself... When an alien settles with you in your land... you shall love him as a Man like yourself"; Isaiah 42:6: "I, the Lord, have called you with righteous purpose... I have formed you and appointed you to be a covenant to all peoples, a beacon for the nations"; Isaiah 2:4 and Micah 2:3: "...nation shall not lift up sword against nation..."

The future of Israel and the Jewish people must base itself on the following three-point programme: *Aliya*, which will bring the majority of the Jewish people to Eretz Yisrael; *populating and building up the country's waste places*, of which there are plenty even in pre-1967 borders; *peace with our neighbours*, which depends not only on us but also on us.

David Ben-Gurion was born in Pionisk, then part of Russian Poland, on Tishri 17, 5647 (October 16, 1886). His father, Avigdor (Wil-

in "attics" of the homes of different Sages in nearby Lod, the caucuses of the Ben-Gurion group took place in a rented attic in Ramleh, now joined to Lod.

Even then Ben-Gurion disturbed many of his comrades when he said that in his view the establishment of political Zionism was more important than Marxist dialectics — pressing his later insistence on "mamlachti": the need for national and state considerations to take precedence over sectarian and partisan ones. Already then he stressed the obligation of every member to settle in Eretz Yisrael and the right of Jews to manage their own affairs without interference from the Diaspora. At the time the latter point referred mainly to the relations between the settlers and the representatives of Baron Edmond de Rothschild's Jewish Colonization Association, which was financing so much of the Jewish settlement activity here. In later years, however, and especially after the establishment of the State, the question of the extent to which Diaspora Jews generally and Diaspora Zionists particularly are "entitled" to "interfere" in — or at least speak up about — this country's "internal" affairs was to be a frequent bone of contention between them and the Ben-Gurion leadership.

In Petah Tikva and Rishon LeTzion, Ben-Gurion often had to make do with a single pitia a day which he ate in the afternoon. He also came down with malaria from which he often suffered fortnightly bouts lasting 5-6 days, and a doctor advised him to leave the country. This, combined with the boredom of the work, caused him to move to Galilee in 1907, to Sejera, where, he later wrote, he "found the Eretz Yisrael of my dreams." For here the workers — those working their own farm and those on the Jewish Colonization Association plantation — were all Jews and life altogether was, in his eyes, wholly idyllic.

At Sejera the first attempt of the modern Zionist settlement was made to found a collective, called "Hahoresesh" (The Ploughman). Here, too, Hashomer (The Watchman) was established — forerunner of the Hagana and, thus, of Zahal — the Israel Defence Forces. It was as a "watchman" in Sejera that Ben-Gurion formulated his idea of an all-Jewish, *mamlachti* defence force. This concept was later to lead to bitter conflict with the proponents of such "dissident" fighters as the NILI, the Yrgun Zva'i Le'umi (Hitler, "Yrgun"), the Lohamei Herut Yisrael (Lehi), or the "Stern Group". It even caused him to break up the Palmah, Labour's own full-time soldiers, whose disbandment by Ben-Gurion on the establishment of the State led to a critical dispute and to the resignation from the army of such a key figure as Yigal Allon.

It was in Sejera, too, that Ben-Gurion first encountered Arab hostility. After two of the settlers were killed by Arab raiders, Ben-Gurion later wrote, "I understood that sooner or later there would be a military confrontation with the Arabs. I realized that this conflict was inevitable... We would have to be prepared..."

After three years in Sejera, Ben-Gurion was summoned to Jerusalem to edit the party's new organ, "Ahdut" (Unity), together with Ya'acov Zarubavel, Isak Ben-Zvi and Rahel Yana'it. Here he adopted the pen-name which was to become his formal surname: Ben-Gurion, after one of the last defenders of Jerusalem against the Romans nearly 19 centuries earlier. The paper argued that the Jews of Eretz Yisrael, along with the other Jews of the Ottoman Empire, must organize as a political force within the New Turkey (after the Young Turk revolution of 1908) and strive for Jewish autonomy within the Empire.

To prepare themselves for leadership roles, he and Ben-Zvi — both of whom had been urging "Ottomanization" since 1903 — and several other young Zionists went to Turkish universities to study law and other subjects they considered vital to their plan. Ben-Gurion himself hoped eventually to get elected to Parliament as representative of the Jewish minority, and perhaps even become a cabinet minister and thus work to open the doors of Eretz Yisrael wide to Jewish immigration.

But World War I broke out. Despite their advocacy of loyalty to Turkey and the adoption of Ottoman citizenship, Ben-Gurion and Ben-Zvi and other members of their party were arrested and in March, 1915, expelled on charges of conspiring against Ottoman rule in order to establish a Jewish state. Their papers were stamped: "Forever banned from returning to the Empire."

They were put aboard a steamer to Alexandria. There they met Yosef Trumpeldor, engaged in forming the Zion Mule Corps within the British

A land cannot be bestowed upon a people except through their own labour and creation

Army — an activity which Ben-Gurion and Ben-Zvi opposed on the grounds that it would endanger the Jews of Eretz Yisrael without helping the Zionist cause.

A few months later they went on to New York, where they devoted their main efforts to the establishment of the Hagahat organization to prepare young Jews for a life of agricultural pioneering in Eretz Yisrael. They travelled throughout the U.S. to recruit *kibbutzim*, wrote articles, and jointly wrote two books — in Yiddish, "Yizkor" (Remembrance) and "Eretz Yisrael." In New York in 1917, Ben-Gurion met and married Paula Munves, a young nurse who had come from her native Russia some years before, an active Labour Zionist who was to be his devoted and argumentative wife till she died 51 years later.

In 1917 came the Balfour Declaration. Ben-Gurion did not share the elation that swept the Jewish world. He wrote at the time: "... it is not within England's power to return the Land to us... a

The man became the cause

by Moshe Kohn

Certain people come to symbolize their time and serve posterity as a milestone

tor) Gruen, was a "legal adviser" (i.e. non-qualified lawyer), Hebraist, active member of Hovevei Zion and ardent Zionist, whose home was the centre of Zionist activity in the town. His mother, Shindel (née Friedman), died when he was 11 years old — a loss that was to haunt him all his life.

At three years old, Ben-Gurion was taught Hebrew by his grandfather, Zvi Aryeh (Hirsh Leif) Gruen, and then he was sent to a *heder metakam* — a modernized Hebrew-language religious school — and studied secular subjects with private teachers. At 14 he was one of the founders of the Ezra Zionist youth group together with his friends Shlomo Zemah and Shmuel Fuchs — where he delivered lectures in Hebrew. Six years later, when he arrived in Eretz Yisrael, he was to be one of the zealous advocates of Hebrew as the sole "official" language of Zionist activity, winning out over such nostalgic advocates of "equal status" for Yiddish as Yitzhak Ben-Zvi.

In the Central Zionist Archives in Jerusalem there is a touching letter which Ben-Gurion's father wrote to Theodor Herzl asking his advice concerning the future education of his 15-year-old son. In view of the *numerus clausus* against Jews in Russian universities, Avigdor Gruen wrote, he was thinking of sending his son abroad to study. He wondered what Herzl thought of the advice of some to send him to Vienna, where he would also be able to continue with his Jewish studies at the Rabbinical Seminary. There is no record of a reply from Herzl.

Two weeks after Herzl's death on Tammuz 20 (July 3), 1904, 19-year-old David wrote to Shmuel Fuchs in New York: "The loss is as great as the multitude of tribulations of the wretched nation that we are... But today more than ever I have faith in and am certain of our victory. It is clear to me that there is a day — a day that is not far off — when we shall return to that wondrous land, the land of song and truth, the land of flowers and of the visionaries' vision... Zion! — You shall once again be beautiful and shall blossom; you shall again see your children free-men..."

In 1903 David Ben-Gurion was one of the founders of the Po'alei Zion (Zion Workers) movement, travelling and speaking on its behalf in Pionisk, Warsaw and smaller towns. During the 1905-6 revolution and the attendant anti-Jewish outbreaks, he participated in Jewish self-defence and went around agitating for the revolution. As a result he was twice arrested by the Czarist authorities but released at his father's intervention and in 1906 he came to Eretz Yisrael.

He landed in Jaffa on Elul 17, 1906, immediately going to the Elkanah Spektor Hotel where the Po'alei Zion people stayed. His comrades wished him to get involved immediately in political work. Ben-Gurion refused, however, for reasons that he wrote in a letter to his father: "Setting the land that is the only real Zionism; everything else is only self-deception, empty verbiage, and merely a pastime." A few hours after landing he went to Petah Tikva, where he worked as a day-labourer in the orange groves for about a year. He then went to work in the Rishon LeTzion wine cellars, where he organized the workers, and was soon elected to the Central Committee of the Po'alei Zion, which then numbered about 150 members.

In October of that year, he took part in a conference in Ramleh which formulated the party's first platform along the Zionist-Socialist lines laid down by Ber Borochov. Interestingly, in a manner reminiscent of the caucuses that took place among the Talmudic Sages in the times of the Roman oppression —



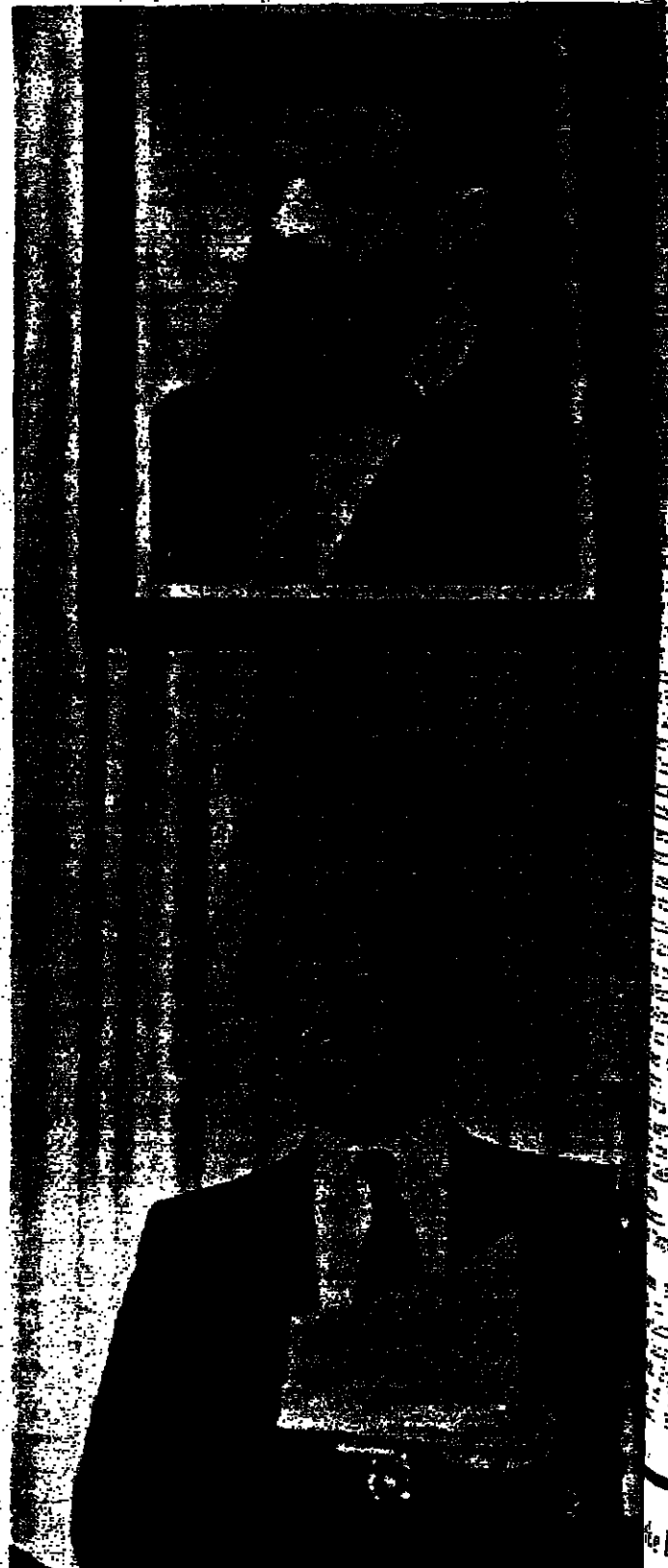
Corporal Gruen, Royal Fusiliers, 1915.



Turkish student, Constantinople, 1915.



Speaking in Jerusalem, 1924.



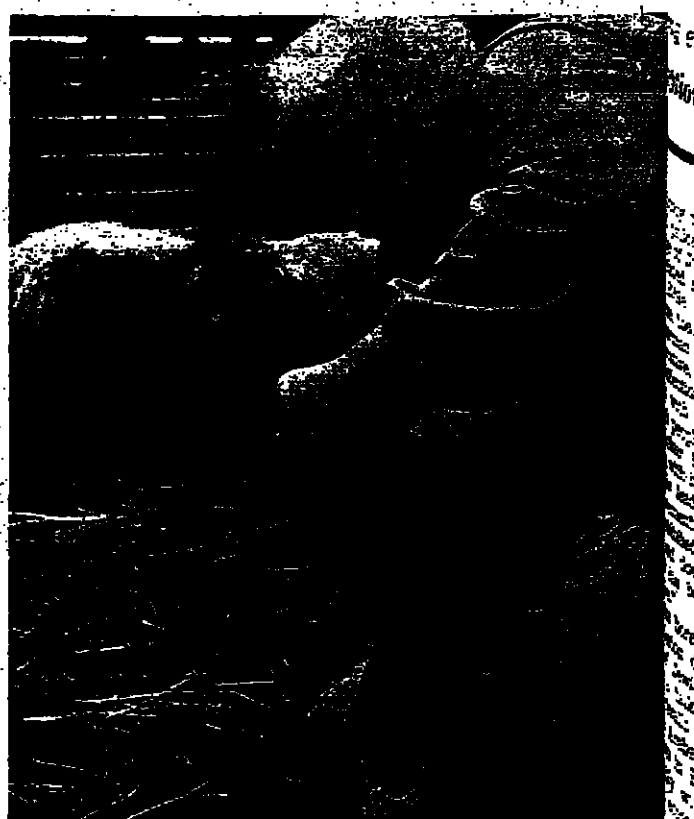
Proclaiming the State of Israel, 1948.



With Charles de Gaulle.



Stringing barbed wire defences, 1947.



The shepherd of Sde Boker.

It cannot be bestowed upon a people except through the pains of war and creation. England has... a political entity and... our title to Eretz Yisrael... is for the Jewish people to... this title into a living fact... Therefore, he became one of the... in the U.S. to call for the... of Jewish battalions to liberate Eretz Yisrael. While on his... in Canada, on June 14, 1918, he wrote to his wife in New York, pregnant with their first child (Galia):

"You think, my dearest, that I loved you more I would not have volunteered for the Legion. I see you don't know very much about me... If I had stayed with you now, you would not be worthy of the child you will bear me, and at the same time, together would be ordinary, petty and pointless..."

In the Jewish Legion and in the months after the war and demobilization, Ben-Gurion was busy winning people to the idea of forming a Jewish Legion. He was one of the... of mass aliyah and settlement... that they believed would follow. In 1919 he was one of the organizers and main proponents of the founding conference of Ahdut Ha'avoda (Labour Unity) in Petaik Tikva, and participated in a world conference of Labour Zionist leaders which drew up a blueprint for the future development of Eretz Yisrael. After the pogrom in Jerusalem during Passover 1920, Ben-Gurion went to London, where he and Shimon Zarankin headed the Poleset Zionist Bureau which established ties with the British Labour Party.

That same year the Histadrut General Confederation of Hebrew Workers in Eretz Yisrael was founded, and when Ben-Gurion returned from London in 1921 he was elected secretary-general (a post he held till 1935). He saw the Histadrut not merely as a conventional labour union but as an instrument for the realization of Zionist Socialism in Eretz Yisrael. Therefore, he — together with Berl Katznelson — steered it on a course that turned it into an instrument for settlement and an economic and political body.

In the early 1920s Ben-Gurion tried to develop ties between the Histadrut and the Soviet trade unions and economic bodies, hoping that this would make life easier for the Jewish movement in Russia and facilitate the emigration of Russian Jews to Eretz Yisrael. He visited the Soviet Union in 1923, when the Histadrut participated in the Moscow Agricultural Fair. But these efforts to gain Soviet friendship bore no fruit.

Towards the end of that decade, the Jewish population of Eretz Yisrael grew, and both here and in the Zionist movement abroad there was an increasing number of people who were not part of the workers movement. The Revisionist Party, led by Ze'ev Jabotinsky, also grew. In reaction to this, and in keeping with his view that the Histadrut and its constituent groups should form the nucleus of the future Jewish State, Ben-Gurion decided that a labour movement must secure a position of even hegemony — the World Zionist Organization, as led, in 1930, to the merger of Ahdut Ha'avoda and Hapoel Hatzair (Young Worker) into the Mapai Party.

In preparation for the 18th Zionist Congress in 1933, Ben-Gurion went on an election campaign to Eastern Europe, where the bulk of active Zionist Jewry lived, and he succeeded in winning for Mapai and the parties supporting it 44 per cent of the delegates. He was elected to the World Zionist and Jewish Agency Executives, and in 1935 was elected Chairman of the Zionist Actions Committee.

But he attached paramount importance to preventing a split in the Zionist movement, and he reached a tentative agreement with Jabotinsky, under which the Histadrut and the Revisionist workers would cooperate on labour matters. The agreement was rejected by a plebiscite of the Histadrut members, a decision Ben-Gurion considered a "grave error" but which he accepted as having been decided by a legitimate majority.

In 1946 he was elected Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive and from then till the establishment of the State in 1948, he directed all Zionist affairs together with Chaim Weizmann, President of the World Zionist Organization in those years.

During these years Ben-Gurion was engaged on crystallizing his ideas and widening his horizons, studying new languages — French, classical Greek, Spanish — to add to his store of Hebrew, Yiddish, Polish, Russian, English and Turkish.

Settling the land — that is the only real Zionism; everything else is only self-deception

voraciously reading works in history and philosophy; deepening his knowledge of Judaism, especially Bible and rabbinic literature, gradually becoming a Bible scholar.

At this time, too, especially on becoming Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, he began to devote much attention to the question of relations with the Arabs, and through such people as Judah Magnes and Arthur Ruppin who had been dealing with it, established contact with the leaders of the Arab national movement.

He has published some of his reflections and documents of these meetings in his book, "Talks with Arab Leaders."

These talks bore no fruit. In his book Ben-Gurion described how he despaired of Jewish-Arab conciliation after a talk with Musa el Alami. He recalls telling the latter how, if the Arabs would recognize Jewish rights in Eretz Yisrael and agree peacefully with them, Jewish agricultural, economic and other activity would surely benefit the Arabs as well. El Alami had replied to the effect that the Arabs would prefer the country to remain a wasteland another hundred years

rather than benefit from progress introduced by the Jews.

Then came the "disturbances" of 1936-39 — the Arab riots — carried out with the connivance of at least some British Mandatory officials. The riots were tragic evidence of the failure of Britain to carry out the League of Nations mandate they had undertaken; of the failure of the attempts at Jewish-Arab rapprochement.

A ROYAL Commission of Inquiry (The Peel Commission) was dispatched by the British government which in June, 1937, published its recommendations that Palestine be partitioned into two states, Jewish and Arab. The Jewish area was to occupy scarcely a quarter of the area left after the lands beyond the Jordan had already been made

The Arabs would prefer the country to remain a wasteland another hundred years than benefit from Jewish progress

into an Arab state under the Emir Abdullah, grandfather of King Hussein. It consisted of Galilee and part of the coastal plain. Although the Peel Plan in no way approximated his own ideas about the borders of the Jewish State, Ben-Gurion — realist-dreamer that he always was — enthusiastically accepted the principle of "Partition." He saw it as offering a hope of Jewish independence and contended that even a small Jewish State would be a powerful instrument for the realization of Zionism.

His enthusiasm was shared by Weizmann and Moshe Sharett, but opposed by many of his closest colleagues, including Berl Katznelson, Yitzhak Tabenkin, and Golda Meir. The Zionist movement rejected the partition plan, and soon, with World War II looming, the British abandoned it, and came out with a fully pro-Arab stand instead.

Cooperation between the yishuv and the British broke down completely at the so-called Round Table Conference (the St. James Conference) in London, at which there was no round table but negotiations held by the British separately with Jews and with Arabs. The result was the 1939 "White Paper," drastically restricting Jewish rights to acquire land, and limiting further entry of Jews to a total of 75,000.

Ben-Gurion returned home angry, called a secret meeting of Hagana leaders, and proclaimed the beginning of the struggle against the British and the White Paper. He proposed the speeding up of "illegal" immigration, which involved clashes with British frontier guards, and settlement of land in areas prohibited to the Jews.

When the war broke out, Ben-Gurion announced his policy which became the stand of the yishuv and the Zionist movement: "We must support the British in the war as if there were no White Paper and we must resist the White Paper as if there were no war." Thus, in the week of May 6, 1942, Ben-Gurion steered the Extraordinary Zionist Conference at New York's Biltmore Hotel to the adoption of the "Biltmore Programme." This called for the opening of Eretz Yisrael to free Jewish immigration and settlement and defined the Zionist movement's objective as the establishment of "a Jewish Commonwealth integrated in the structure of the new democratic world." At the same time he exhorted the Jewish youth of Palestine to enlist in the British Army.

The Biltmore Programme and Ben-Gurion's position led to clashes with Mapai and within the yishuv generally. His position on cooperating with the British in the war led him to order the yishuv institutions and the Hagana to take strong measures against the Irgun and Lehi undergrounds when they started launching organized attacks on the British even before the war had ended.

World War II ended and the White Paper policy survived. Ben-Gurion led the political struggle against the British government and authorized the sabotage activities of the newly organized Hebrew Resistance Movement (Tnuat Hamer Ha'Ivri) which for a time comprised the Hagana, the Irgun, and Lehi.

At the same time, Ben-Gurion realized that war with the Arabs was imminent — with the Arabs of Palestine and also with the armies of the neighbouring Arab states. In the months immediately after the war he ordered the Hagana leaders to begin acquiring arms wherever possible. At the 22nd Zionist Congress in Basle in December, 1946, Ben-Gurion's policy was approved and he was given the Jewish Agency's defence portfolio in addition to being Chairman, and Weizmann — leader of the group that continued to hope for an accommodation with Britain, was not re-elected President of the World Zionist Organization. Promptly Ben-Gurion sent some of his best people all over the world in an effort, that met with considerable success, to acquire arms, especially such heavy items as planes, artillery and tanks, where others still thought in categories of underground forces using only the arms they could carry.

But again Ben-Gurion proved right. Immediately after the United Nations decision of November 29, 1947, calling for the establishment of a Jewish State, gangs of Arab irregulars launched attacks that turned into full-scale war — joined by invading regulars from Egypt, Trans-Jordan, Syria, Iraq and Lebanon — as Iyar 5 — May 14, 1948, the date set for the establishment of the state, approached.

As the day drew near, not only the U.S. but a proportion of Zionist leaders advised against the immediate proclamation of the state. They had been persuaded by U.S. Secretary of State George Marshall's dire prophecies about the likelihood of the quick liquidation of the yishuv by the Arabs.

But again Ben-Gurion was

adamant: postponement of the proclamation would mean that the idea of the state had been given up. At a crucial session of yishuv leaders he succeeded in getting a motion to proclaim the state as scheduled by a vote of 6-4, with three members absent.

And so on Iyar 5, 5708-May 14, 1948, Ben-Gurion lived to see the day he had foreseen in his letter to Shmuel Fuchs 44 years earlier, and indeed had become the chief instrument in causing the day to materialize.

Since the Arabs launched their war the previous December, Ben-Gurion had been heading the yishuv's defence effort — organizing the mobilization of funds, the acquisition of arms, the recruitment of military experts and the preparation of operational plans. Now, as Defence Minister, he undertook also the task of moulding the character and structure of Zahal — the Israel Defence Forces. He had to choose between two systems in the Hagana represented mainly by the Palmach commanders, with their orientation on informal, underground organization, and the other represented by veterans of the British Army. He finally chose the latter as being in keeping with the needs and character of a state. From the first, he expressed anxiety over the sectarian nature of the Palmach command, most of whose members had received training in units based on Ahdut Ha'avoda kibbutzim. In a difficult and crucial decision he ordered the disbandment of the Palmach command and the complete integration of all Palmach units into Zahal — under civilian control. It is probably true that Ahdut Ha'avoda never forgave him this action, the more so as it put them in a parallel category to the Revisionist Irgun and Lehi, which had also been ordered to disband and instruct their members to join Zahal as individuals.

There followed state employment agencies, in place of those run separately by each party, and of a state primary-school system that united the labour and other non-religious schools and provided also a Mizrahi-orientated Religious School System, while the Agudat Yisrael system remained nominally independent.

Ben-Gurion also devoted himself to the implementation of some of his other lifetime dreams, the absorption of mass aliyah, then coming in many scores of thousands each year, and the settlement and cultivation of the country's wastelands, where it was his vision and

Jerusalem is an inseparable part of Israel and her eternal capital. No U.N. vote can change this fact

zeal that led to the establishment over the years of many dozens of development towns, kibbutzim and moshavim, and where — at Elibitz Sde Boker in the Negev — he was, in 1953, to make his home.

In December, 1949, Ben-Gurion again incurred the wrath of the world as well as of his more timid colleagues here by proclaiming Jerusalem as the Capital of Israel. On December 5, 1949, the Knesset repudiated the U.N. resolution of November 29, 1947, providing for the internationalization of Jerusalem, whose implementation the U.N. was then discussing. Ben-Gurion told the Knesset: "We cannot today regard the decision of November 29, 1947, as being possessed of any further moral force, since the U.N. did not succeed in implementing its own decisions" after the Arabs went to war against Israel over the resolution to establish a Jewish State in part of Palestine.

A few days later the U.N. General Assembly adopted an Australian resolution calling for the immediate internationalization of Jerusalem. On December 19 Ben-Gurion told the Knesset: "Israel's position on the question of Jerusalem found a clear and final expression in statements by the Government and all parties in the Knesset on December 5. Jerusalem is an inseparable part of Israel and her eternal Capital. No U.N. vote can change this fact." Four days later Ben-Gurion and his office moved from the Kirya in Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, and it was announced that the next Knesset sessions would be held in Jerusalem, after the Knesset approved the Government's stand by a vote of 60-39. The day he moved to Jerusalem the Municipality made him the city's second (after Chaim Weizmann) Freeman.

If on the matters of the proclamation of the state and of Jerusalem as Israel's Capital Ben-Gurion had to steer the nation in policies that put it in virtually solitary confrontation with the rest of the world, on the matter of the Reparations Agreement with West Germany he had to steer it against itself, as it were. For there was considerable opposition, even within his own party and the Coalition parties, to any dealings whatever with any German. The opposition reached a violent peak when, on January 7, 1952, as the Knesset was debating the issue, a demonstration outside the Knesset building, organized by Herut, turned into a stone-throwing riot which the police had to break up by force.

Inside the Knesset chamber, with stones and splinters of glass flying, Menachem Begin called Ben-Gurion a "hooligan" and "murderer" after the latter had presented the Government's statement, saying: "The Government regards itself as bound, together with representatives of world Jewry, and without undue delay, to make every effort to restore as quickly as possible the maximum of property lost to individual Jews and to the Jewish people. Let not the murderers of our people also

Seven years later, when Ben-Gurion and Konrad Adenauer, West German Chancellor and architect of the Reparations Agreement, met for the first time in New York, Ben-

Gurion was also to speak of the "new Germany." He told Adenauer: "I belong to a country which cannot forget the past, but I remember the past not in order to go back to it but so that it shall never recur. I said in the Knesset last summer that the Germany of today is not the Germany of yesterday, and after my meeting with the Chancellor I am sure that my judgement was correct."

In December, 1953, Ben-Gurion resigned from the Cabinet and made his home at the newly founded non-party kibbutz in the Negev, Sde Boker. In so doing he hoped to set an example for the country's youth whom he asked, at a mass gathering of high-school pupils, whether they intended to seek a career or a mission in life. Few followed him to settle in the desert, but he went on speaking and working for the development of a pioneering youth movement whose members would see the "conquest of the desert" as their mission.

Little over a year later, following the collapse of an Israeli intelligence network in Egypt, Pinhas Lavon resigned as Defence Minister, and the Government, headed by Prime Minister Moshe Sharett, prevailed upon Ben-Gurion to return to office as Defence Minister. The event, in Egypt, and their ramifications in the Israel Government — especially in the Defence Establishment — developed several years later into the so-called "Lavon Affair" which racked Mapai and the whole country through the first half of 1954, leading to Ben-Gurion's final resignation from the Government in 1963 and the formation two years later of the Rafi Party — a Mapai breakaway group of Ben-Gurion's closest followers, notably Moshe Dayan, Shimon Peres, Yosef Almog, Teddy Kollek, Amos Dagan, and Yitzhak Navon — which ran a list of candidates in the 1963 Histadrut and Knesset elections.

But meanwhile, after his return to the Defence portfolio early in 1955, Ben-Gurion faced a serious security and political situation as a result of the Bandung Conference of Afro-Asian states (April) and the Czechoslovak-Egyptian arms deal concluded under Soviet auspices (September), combined with the great increase in reday activity inside Israel. Ben-Gurion decided on a systematic reprisal actions beyond the armistice lines. After the November elections he also resumed the Premiership, and began a search for allies which led to the ardent French-Israeli romance that lasted, more or less, until the Six Day War. These ties became closer after Abdul Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal, and in October, 1956, Ben-Gurion went to France for a secret meeting with French and British government representatives, a meeting which led to the concerted military action launched on October 29 that is known in Israeli history as the Sinai Campaign.

Despite the fact that several months later, under overwhelming American and Soviet pressure, Israel withdrew from Sinai and the Gaza Strip, the war changed Israel's status from a small, endangered country to that of a strong Middle Eastern power.

Now Israel began a period of rapid economic and political growth. The nuclear reactor at Dimona was built with French aid. Ben-Gurion travelled to Western capitals and met the leading Western statesmen. Strong ties began to develop with newly emerging Asian and African countries. Israel and West Germany began to move closer. Ben-Gurion began, in his view, against considerable opposition even within his own party and in the Coalition, that this was a "different Germany."

Ben-Gurion also continued in his efforts, through a number of distinguished intermediaries including Burma's Premier U Nu and Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito, to achieve rapprochement with the Arabs, especially with Egypt's Abdul Nasser. But these efforts failed, because of Nasser's unequivocal refusal to meet with Ben-Gurion.

In June, 1963, Ben-Gurion again resigned, recommending Levi Eshkol as his successor, and retired to Sde Boker, anxious to begin work on a history of Israel's rebirth. The following spring he again raised the question of the "Lavon Affair" and demanded a judicial inquiry, attacking Eshkol and other Cabinet Ministers, and also renewing his advocacy of electoral reform and his opposition to the Mapai-Ahdut Ha'avoda alignment. But in January, 1965, the Mapai Conference decided against Ben-Gurion by the same majority by which it had deposed Lavon a year earlier. Rafi was formed; but despite its impressive personality lineup won only 8 per cent of the vote in the Histadrut elections and 10 per cent in the Knesset poll.

After his final retirement from the Cabinet in 1963, Ben-Gurion remained active in politics as a Rafi Knesset Member — continuing to campaign for electoral reform, and, of course, continuing for some years to demand the exposition of what he saw as the truth about the "Lavon Affair."

A few days before the Six Day War Rafi joined the National Unity Government, and in January, 1968, it merged with Mapai and Ahdut Ha'avoda to form the Labour Party. Ben-Gurion did not join the new party and remained, together with a few other former Rafi members, in the State List. And in 1970 Ben-Gurion resigned from the Knesset, retiring finally to Sde Boker to devote himself to writing.

In his last years Ben-Gurion, though still the passionate visionary, mellowed considerably, and so did even some of his bitterest political enemies mellow in their attitudes to him. They started remembering as history will surely remember — not Ben-Gurion the opponent, but Ben-Gurion the great visionary-realist, the great dreamer-builder. As Prime Minister Golda Meir, who had become one of his severest critics in the wake of the "Lavon Affair," said at a festive session of the Labour Party which honoured Ben-Gurion on his 85th birthday:

"When Ben-Gurion, together with his few comrades, set out to achieve the impossible, they did not choose the easy way. It seems to me that it was a characteristic trait of Ben-Gurion to adopt a decision to do something not because it was easy, not because it involved no hazard, but because he would let nothing stand in his way."

LOFTLEIDIR ICELANDIC

TO AMERICA — Lowest Fares — from \$190.— IL 798 (there and back !)
Highest service — Super DC-8 Jet
Fly the unique route to the States.

Fly Loftleidir Icelandic via Iceland. Why not even stop awhile in the World's latest tourist discovery and take advantage of Loftleidir Icelandic's special 24, 48 or 72 hours Stopover programmes in Reykjavik. Or — if in a rush — Loftleidir Icelandic will speed you through to the States in one of their daily scheduled DC-8 Jet Flights from Luxembourg.



* subject to change without notice.



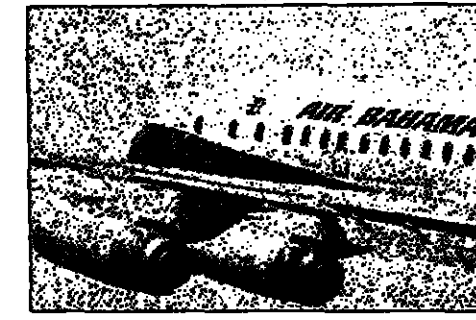
INTERNATIONAL AIR BAHAMA

To Southern U.S.A. — Latin America.

Why not via the Bahamas?

Lowest Fares — from \$190.— IL 798 (there and back !)

Travelling to Miami? Quito? Lima? Caracas? Mexico? or any of 1001 different spots in Southern U.S.A. or Latin America, then save money use the "Bahama Springboard" Travel International Air Bahama from Luxembourg to Nassau. Save money and see the world! Fly the big jets of International Air Bahama.



* subject to change without notice.

Coupon

Please send me:
☐ Free tables (Loftleidir)
☐ Free tables (Air Bahama)
☐ Fare
☐ Stop Over plan
☐ Visit U.S.A. tours

NAME: _____
ADDRESS: _____
TEL. NO. _____

LOFTLEIDIR ICELANDIC
INTERNATIONAL AIR BAHAMA
30 LEVONTIN ST. TEL-AVIV
TEL. 624854, 612043

HEBREW

Effective tuition in small groups. New classes start December 4 and 5.
1) Beginners (A. B. C.)
2) Intermediates
3) Advanced students (conversation, newspaper reading, spelling, Hebrew correspondence).
ISRAEL'S UPLIFT
3 Behor Boker, Tel Aviv
46 Behor Ben Yehuda (near Information and registration: 4-7 p.m. only, Mon. 5, Tel. 251845 from 4-7 p.m. Tel. 251845 from 11 a.m.-1 p.m.

TOMORROW NIGHT — Monday, December 3, 8 p.m.

Hear ESTHER HERLITZ

Former Ambassador to Denmark

DIPLOMATIC BOUNDUP

3rd in a Series on

AFTER THE WAR — WHAT?

to take place at

Congregation Isha Shalom Zion

86 Behor Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv (corner Smolenskaya)

Admission — IL3 per person — proceeds to Soldiers' Welfare Association

Sponsored by the Tel Aviv Region

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICANS & CANADIANS IN ISRAEL

stormy years

by Roman Frister

25 YEARS OF ISRAEL

life, wars, issues, aspirations

Introductions by David Ben Gurion, Yigal Allon and Moshe Dayan

24 colour plates

198 black & white (duotone) plates

PRICE: IL 41.00

Published by Bibleland Publications

Available at all bookshops

and at all offices of The Jerusalem Post

Sole distributor: Lonnie Kahn & Co., Ltd. Tel Aviv



مكثان النجول

TO ALL CITIZENS OF ISRAEL OF WHATEVER OPINION OR PARTY

IN THE ELECTIONS for the Eighth Knesset, we ask you to authorize Likud to form a Government of National Unity called for by our political and security situation.

THE GOVERNMENT of the day, whose overlong rule has resulted in a deep social, moral and economic crisis, has also failed to guard and to maintain the peace and security of the nation.

OUR ENEMIES prepared for a war of aggression. From the eve of New Year until Yom Kippur, the Government received information of these preparations — of massive concentrations of troops in the South and North. But the Government failed to call up our reserves, in time, and to move adequate forces, which were at our disposal, to the front lines. These failures of the Government have led to most serious military and political consequences. Only the heroic stand of our soldiers saved the country from the threat to its existence.

OUR WARNINGS against the unwise policies of the Government have proved justified.

THIS GOVERNMENT deserves no confidence. It cannot be trusted to run the country.

THE DECLARED POLICY of the Alignment Government, which seeks to re-partition the Land of Israel, spells future peril, peril to the existence of the State. The Alignment's policy may well bring the centres of our civilian population within artillery and rocket range of the enemy, and thus expose us to continuous warfare and bloodshed.

Likud offers an alternative policy, calling for:

- Direct negotiation of peace treaties at a peace conference with the Arab States.
- Rejection of withdrawals which would endanger the peace and security of the nation.
- Upholding our right to the Land of Israel, national security, and true peace.
- Enlisting the support of the Jewish people and all friends of Israel throughout the world, particularly in the United States of America, in order to prevent and overcome pressures.

CITIZENS OF ISRAEL

On the outcome of the political campaign which we are facing depends

THE FUTURE of the entire Jewish people.

THERE IS A CHANCE to extricate the nation from impending dangers.

For the sake of a new national policy that will give the people peace and security — we ask for your confidence.

LIKUD

Gahal, The State List, The Free Centre, The Labour Movement for a Whole Land of Israel

הליכוד

הממשלה החדשה, תנועת העבודה למען ארץ ישראל השלמה

PEACE NEEDS MORE THAN TERRITORIAL CHANGES

Geneva conference should promote Mideast economic community

WE seem to be on the way to a full-fledged peace conference in a few weeks time. There is much hopeful talk about an eventual settlement (or understanding or accord) between the warring nations, but next to nothing has been suggested in the way of concrete proposals.

The dearth of ideas is, of course, mainly due to the difficulty of finding a satisfactory solution. But it may also be caused by the emphasis laid on the geographical aspects of the conflict, i.e. the question of boundaries.

There is no denying that frontiers matter a great deal even in this age of diminishing national sovereignty and of global warfare. But neither is there any denying that the importance of a frontier depends on the use made of it and on the regime maintained beyond it.

It might be better, therefore, to begin discussing the problem from another angle, presuming of course that a settlement can be reached on frontiers.

What kind of a peace are we going to trade against territories? It would have to be a lasting and viable peace in order to offset the strategic depth we would probably have to give up. To secure this, two ways have been suggested: a bigger and better defence effort by Israel, and an American — or international — guarantee of our (reduced) borders. Unfortunately both would amount to preparing for the next war, not to eliminating such a threat. Advances towards reducing the danger of another attack on Israel would have to come not from us, but from the Arab states which so far have not even acknowledged Israel's existence. That could be done, e.g., by substantial cuts in their military budgets, allegedly blown up by the need to meet Israel's aggression. Or by setting up a machinery for joint supervision to preclude secret military build-ups. Or — in particular — by effective demilitarization of the territories from which the IDF withdraws.

A lasting peace between Israel and its neighbours can be achieved only if the militant tension subsides throughout the Middle East region. It must allow us to reduce our war preparedness in line with the general trend in this area, not by turning a blind eye to what is going on around us.

Integration needed

Now, one may doubt whether there is any chance for such a reduction of tensions. The military dictatorships which rule Arab countries are unlikely to reduce their strength, and dispense with the vent for popular feeling provided by hate to Israel, while their peoples are in the throes of economic and social upheaval (largely caused by the oil fortunes).

But if a settlement of the frontiers issue is to be achieved it must be accompanied by tangible progress — against all odds — in practical matters concerning our national security. The first, crucial, test for Israel's withdrawal is whether or not it must be accompanied by another rearmament.

Provided that a peaceful settlement is achieved, the military detente must be accompanied by rapprochement in such matters as trade and travel, industry and investments, i.e. by economic cooperation. This has been the course adopted by the superpowers, and it should also apply to Israel and the Arabs. If the threat of hot war is to be removed, an end must be put to the cold war: all blockade and embargo measures must be abolished, the boycott of Israel abrogated, and other discrimination of Israeli businesses or citizens discontinued.

Israel's "open bridges" policy towards Jordan has shown that a virtually free flow of trade, traffic, and even finance can be maintained, notwithstanding political tension. It should be even more possible if the tension is relaxed.

Again it can be argued that, in order to achieve lasting peace, Israel ought to forego not only strategic

depth, but also economic resources, and that it can develop and prosper without Sinai oil, Sharm el-Sheikh tourist attractions, Golan cattle, or labour commuting from the administered territories. But that argument is putting the cart before the horse. For the question is whether lasting peace can be achieved by an arrangement that will bar us from those resources — at a price, of course — and from thus integrating our economy with those of our neighbours, or from launching joint projects, and developing mutual ties of common interest, as is now being attempted between the U.S. and USSR. Isolated by the Arabs, Israel may indeed prosper by strengthening its commercial and other ties abroad. But the more it becomes a Western enclave in the Middle East, the more animosity between it and its neighbours is likely to increase.

The acid test for the practical impact of an eventual peace settlement is likely to come over the Palestinian issue. It is not just whether the Arabs of the West Bank con-

stitute a separate nation, and whether they would prefer a state of their own. What matters is that a state made up of Yehuda, Shomron and the Gaza Strip, however demarcated, cannot be economically viable, that its people would vitally depend on work, commercial, and communication ties with Israel. And its different regions are closer tied to Green Line Israel than to each other.

The new state will therefore be faced with a dilemma: either to welcome this integration and interdependence, and strive to foster it in order to benefit from joint economic growth, or to attempt to change it in order to become a separate, more or less self-contained entity, thus dismembering the Israeli State not only politically, but also economically.

If the first course is adopted, the Palestinian victory would amount to little more than autonomy in cultural and municipal matters, while in other fields it would imply even closer cooperation with Israel than what has been dubbed hitherto "creeping annexation" of the administered territories. The Palestinians could conceivably insist on getting more influence in shaping the respective economic policies, but they could achieve that only by loyal participation in the development of a joint Greater Israel, dominated by the Jewish majority.

If the second course is adopted, however, the new state would have to start developing its own industries (in order to provide livelihood for the workers currently commuting over the Green Line), power stations, port facilities, tourist programmes. It would have to resort to foreign capital aid — probably from the USSR and from Arab oil countries, which would not be granted without political strings attached. And it would have to seal off its frontiers with Israel, putting the clock back to pre-1967, with all the animosity and tension that would involve.

Indeed, the situation would be worse than before 1967, because severance of ties (communications, trade and social contacts) built up during the past six years would hurt both economies, and produce popular resentment. To put it short: a territorial (political) settlement depends on its — positive or negative — contribution to an eventual creation of a Middle East Free Trade Area.

Within the Palestinian issue, however, special attention must be attached to the future of Arab refugees. Will the establishment of a Palestinian state across the Green Line bring in its wake the (gratuitous) end of UNRWA? The likelihood is that over a period of a few years — of the refugees camps, letting their inhabitants be eventually absorbed as ordinary citizens in their host countries — or as im-

migrants elsewhere? Or will camps be maintained, and their inhabitants kept in their wretched state, hoping for eventual return to homes left in Mandatory Palestine a generation ago?

In particular, what is to be the fate of refugees stranded in Gaza Strip, where they account the majority of the population? At date, they have been finding increasing employment in large farms and factories, as well as local enterprises working for Israel market, though nobody considered this a lasting solution. In a Palestinian state, this situation would again deteriorate, there is not the slightest hope to develop local Gaza industries, other economic resources to push them.

The stark fact is that these refugees can find a livelihood within a large scale economy, they must be moved out from the camps and settled elsewhere. Obviously no solution is possible unless the Palestinian state, which is set up — be ready to cope with this issue? Will it be aided or obstructed in this humanitarian task by the Arab states (some of it urgently needing manpower)? Will the Arabs agree to let bygone bygones, to acknowledge Israel as a Jewish state, or will they continue to insist on the right to return to present Israel, to oust the Jews living there. Obviously no advance can be made in settling the territorial issue as long as this basic question has been answered.

Refugee problem

There remains the question of financial compensation. Little attention has been paid to this point, because there was prospect to settle more direct issues. But once this is achieved, monetary aspects involved must be considered.

The Arabs, renouncing their right to return to this country must be given fair compensation for its property and adequate assistance for a new start, and the amount required to that end may run in many billions. A financial operation at such a scale would have, of course, to resort to international support, and would doubtless be — for no better contribution — be conceived to world peace development. However, a substantial part of the cost involved would have to be shouldered by Israel (even if the contrary compensation for property lost by Jews emigrating to Israel from the Arab countries is taken account of).

At this juncture, much will depend upon how this operation is handled. If it is confined to the financial level, and Israel is forced to foot a huge bill or repayments to be paid in cash, and in foreign currency — the economic results will be crushing, and the goodwill of such payments very small. If the operation succeeded, it would remain a one-time affair, with sides as remote from each other as ever.

On the other hand, it could be turned into a lever for promoting cooperation between this country and the Arabs, if Israel would take an active part in the resettlement project, contributing not only the spare funds of oil revenues, but also its own know-how, putting at disposal Israel's research and development skills, her engineering other industries.

If the forthcoming peace conference indeed launches a large, internationally financed and directed development programme aimed at settling the refugees and at integrating Israel in a joint Middle East economic community effort, one can hopefully turn to settling territorial conflicts which would then be subsidiary issues. But if nothing is achieved, Israel is the outsider paying the price for his wrongdoings, prospects for achieving a lasting peace must be considered dim, no matter how much land Israel agrees to up.

By Moshe Auer

Garage found negligent but not liable

In the Supreme Court sitting as Court of Civil Appeals
Before Justices Witkon, Cohn and Etzioni

Bohan Insurance Co. Ltd. Appellants, v. Meir Eisenberg and Others. Respondents (C.A. 452-72).

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1973
Garage which gives unwarranted roadworthy certificate not liable for compensation

LAW
The Jerusalem Post
REPORT

Edited by Doris Lankin

The Supreme Court dismissed an appeal against a judgment of the Haifa District Court delivered on June 9, 1972 (in C.C. 751-68).

A truck being driven on a main highway suddenly veered across the road and collided with a small car travelling in the opposite direction. As a result of the collision, two of the passengers in the car were killed and a third, the first respondent, was injured. The truck's springs and shock-absorbers were subsequently found to be faulty to a serious degree.

The Bohan Insurance Company, which had insured the truck, was ordered by the District Court to pay the injured passenger compensation while the claim brought simultaneously by the latter against the private garage which had certified the truck as roadworthy on behalf of the licensing office was dismissed. Despite the fact that the District Court found that the garage had been negligent.

The Insurance Company appealed against the decision of the District Court to dismiss the claim against the garage.

Mr. S. Levi appeared for the appellants and Mr. S. Stern for the respondents.

Judgment

Justice Witkon, who delivered the

judgment of the Supreme Court, noted that the District Court had based its decision to exempt the garage from liability on the rule established in F.H. 6-66 (4 P.D. 20-617) to the effect that officials of the Vehicles Licensing Office cannot be held liable for any harm caused by a vehicle they have negligently tested and passed as roadworthy, as this would be contrary to public policy and good. He had no intention, he continued, of challenging this rule, despite contrary decision in England (in 1972, 1 A.L.J. 469) as he found it suitable to conditions in our country. Nor had he been asked to do so by the appellants. On the contrary, all that the Supreme Court had been asked to do was to distinguish between the above precedent and the present case, and not apply the rule laid down in the former to a case where the roadworthy test had not been conducted by an examiner from the Vehicles Licensing Office, but by a private garage which is authorized to test vehicles by the Licensing Office and whose roadworthy certificates are accepted by that Office.

The question is, therefore, continued Justice Witkon, whether the same considerations as moved the Supreme Court to decide that an examiner employed by the Vehicles

Licensing Office cannot be held liable for his negligence, nor the vicariously liable therefore, apply to the owner of a garage which is approved by the Licensing Office as a tester of vehicle licensing purposes, and who carried out his functions negligently. The answer to this question the affirmative, he held, agreed with the District Court, the exemption from liability granted to the Licensing Office does not follow from their status as employees, but from the nature of their duties under the Regulations. The fact, therefore, that the same duties are performed by private garages would not affect principle behind the decision exempting the Licensing Office examiners from liability for negligence.

Furthermore, continued Justice Witkon, a garage which tests vehicles for licensing purposes is in a contractual relationship with the owner of the vehicle, the relationship existing only between the garage and the licensing office, which also pays the garage for its services. So that if the garage were deemed to be liable for its negligence in testing a vehicle it would be difficult not to hold the Licensing Office vicariously liable, and thus the principle of liability of the Office, as laid down in the Supreme Court precedent, would be frustrated.

The appellant's argument that the rule established in F.H. 6-66 be distinguished and restricted was, therefore, unfounded, concluded Justice Witkon, and the appeal should be dismissed.

Appeal dismissed with costs. Judgment given on September 1973.

Golda sees shift in Arab attitude

The three Khartoum 'noes' have not been repeated:

Premier says October war surprise was a 'disaster';

Pakistan shows that treaty guarantees are not enough



spokesmen say that there was no war in sight — and, if war should break out, we would smite the Arabs hip and thigh. What has happened?

What happened was a disaster. It is no secret, and no one intended, or intended to keep it a secret. We misinterpreted the information we had. That is clear, and the outcome was not deployed in full strength along the lines. Unlike 1967, the Egyptian army did not stand and wait for us for weeks during which we were able to mobilize and prepare. Things were different this time: Our misjudgement led to our being surprised, though not entirely — for the army was in a state of full alertness. However, all sorts of things happened about which I do not wish to go into detail. This is now under investigation, both in the army and in the commission of inquiry, and everything will be brought to light. Anyone who believes there is a desire for whitewash, or concealment, either does not know what he is talking about, or is being intentionally untruthful. However, it is clear that things happened that should not have happened.

Errors? Undoubtedly. Nevertheless, the IDF achieved what it did in spite of everything. We paid a terrible price, but if we are speaking of the strength of the IDF — it has proved itself even more than in any previous war, precisely because conditions were harder. There is one more thing we must not forget: this was the first time we were obliged to fight on two fronts at the same time. Yes, but shouldn't we always have taken this into account? Of course — but the fact is such a situation never arose until now. And I think that even now the people of this country have no idea of the wealth of deadly armaments prepared by the Russians both on the Syrian and the Egyptian lines — which includes both manpower and all the Russian equipment.

Small nation

Mrs. Meir: I think no one doubts the ability and the strength of the IDF, nor does anyone doubt its success. This question concerns rather the political level: Don't you believe that American Jewry could exercise greater influence on American policy, if we requested it? The United States is a democratic country, and everyone can make their influence felt in so far as the Jews are aware of Israel's needs, they are, of course, influential. But with regard to the U.S. I want to say this: the U.S. has shown herself a friend to Israel in our hour of need as well as throughout the years. This is not to say that there have been no points in dispute between us in the past. It would have been almost unnatural had this not been so. I regret that I cannot promise myself that the U.S. will see matters exactly our way. But even a small nation has the right and the duty to insist on matters of vital interest to herself. And the Americans understand that?

I believe they fully understand. Dr. Kissinger, too? I do not doubt this. By the way, there is something else: I should say it was almost offensive — not to him, but to us — this trend in Israel, and this is not the first time it happens, to single out some person and take him apart, analyse him and write dissertations about him. This is not done in international relations. He is being done

ours to defend itself — but G-d forbid a day should come when someone else will have to defend us.

During the past few years we considered whether time was working in favour of us or the Arabs. The right question, apparently, was what each of the two parties was doing with the time at its disposal. Can you state without reservation that during the six years since the Six Day War, we pursued the right policy in defence and security. Did we do everything in our power to achieve peace?

I cannot say every decision taken by the government was the best possible one. But I can say without reservation that we wanted peace. We did everything possible to achieve peace without yielding on points vital for our security. What we generally heard from people in authority gave us reason to assume the Egyptians would not be able to cross the Canal.

It is true that certain things happened, starting with the fatal error in judging the information we received. This can be explained — but I will not say we should be content with an explanation.

No one in this country realizes how many times during the past year we received information from the same source that war would break out on this or that day, without war breaking out. I will not say this was good enough. I do say it was a fatal mistake. It may be that the investigation now being conducted by the IDF, above all within the IDF, and perhaps the investigation conducted by the commission of inquiry will make clear that some things could have been done better, that some things must be corrected and changed. There is no doubt of that — but the general conception has not changed.

Precondition

When we speak of concepts — should we not have achieved a position that would have prevented war. Had we followed a different policy, perhaps the Arabs would not have gone to war.

What did the Arabs demand immediately following the Six Day War? Withdrawal to 1967 as a precondition, and the 'noes'. Later, when they did not insist on rights on the three 'noes' and indicated they might agree to some arrangement, they demanded, first of all, our withdrawal to 1967. There are perhaps those who believe the 1967 borders would have assured peace — once again, 18 km. from Netanyahu to the Jordanian border, once more the Egyptians in the Gaza Strip. Perhaps we should also have come down from the Golan Heights and given up Jerusalem.

On those terms, I don't know whether we could have achieved the peace treaty and the state of peace I dream of — but we might have enjoyed a few years of quiet. This is possible. And one other thing, on top of all those: we would have had a Palestinian state right in our midst, thrown in as a bonus. If anyone believes that in this way we can have peace and a Jewish state, a developing country — I wish him well. I can only envy him.

Is there not something between that concept and the views of the Government?

And I'll tell you why not. This government urged no borders lying between the pre- and post-1967 lines. We never said we would 'not yield an inch.' This is why Gahal left the government. There are perhaps differences of opinion even within the Cabinet, not about all borders, but certainly about some. We never brought this to a vote, because we said: we shall have that vote when we have to embark upon peace negotiations. The government's attitude was that there are two states in the area between the Mediterranean and the Iraqi border: the State of Israel, and Jordan. The Palestinian problem must be solved within the area extending to the east of Israel after the border between Israel and Jordan has been established. This is the position which we will achieve self-expression and all they wish for — because there has always been, and there continues to be, a Palestinian majority in Jordan.

Many questions are being asked — some of them very painful. Answers are demanded. Everyone is asking them — the young, and old. Our whole world seems to have changed, and everything is new seen in a different perspective. Is this your feeling too? Very much so. Above all, there is bereavement and there is grief. We would not be ourselves if we ignored this. We have always said we are one family, and this seems almost a cliché — but it is the truth. How can we not have it? This is perhaps our weakness — but it is also our strength.

No prospects

If anyone can prove we had any prospects of peace that we missed out on, this would have been a crime. I can state with a perfectly clear conscience that there were no such prospects. There was not even a dream that we did not examine carefully. If there was anyone who really and truly advocated a different policy — as I said before, one of returning to 1967 and making concessions — then both parties would have had to search their souls. These are legitimate questions in which there lies no danger, so long as each point is discussed on its merits.

Under a democratic regime it is certainly permissible to tell people 'with all due respect, we would choose a different way.' Fortunately, we are now on the eve of elections.

Yes, fortunately, I said — and why? This is the best, the simplest way to solving the problem. Of course, the main thing is our presence here by right. The main thing is to uphold our spirits and our strength — not to weaken in our belief that it is our elementary right to live here securely. This stands above and beyond any question of who shall be elected. Madam Prime Minister, is there

مكتبة من اصيل



Beefeater Gin



the world's most exported gin.

Imported from England

General — Refrigeration and Electrical Engineering Ltd.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

**From Wednesday
December 15, 1973**

our new address will be:

Rehov Hamada, Industrial Area, Herzliya Bet.
Office telephone No. 937691 (4 lines)

Owing to the move, there will be no reception hours from today until Wednesday (applies to our office only).

Telephone No. of Service Dept.:
930023, 938574

Showrooms: 11 Rehov Ahad Ha'am, Tel Aviv.
Tel. 53143.

NEW OLIM — TEMP. RESIDENTS!

**BROTHER IS ACCEPTING
ORDERS UNTIL DECEMBER 5**

**for goods to arrive in Israel
by Dec. 30, 1973**

DON'T DELAY!!



**from \$79+IL.95-
PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS**

Your 'Rights' entitle you to a Hebrew and English model. BROTHER have both (also Spanish and Russian).



**from \$129+IL.110-
SEWING MACHINES**

A complete range of light — weight, automatic, zig zag models. International 5 year guarantee.



**from \$176+IL.150-
ELECTRIC TYPEWRITERS**

Full electric portable and office models.



**from \$125+IL.100-
ELECTRONIC CALCULATORS**

Plus, minus, division and multiplication instantly. Use on electricity, or battery charger, or penlight batteries.



AUTOMATIC KNITTING MACHINES

from \$165+IL.130-

Two models. FREE TUITION. Made by BROTHER — sold as EMPISAL in South Africa and JONES IN U.K.

SPEEDY AIRFREIGHT DELIVERY

brother

QUALITY PRODUCTS FOR HOME AND OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE: 47 KING GEORGE ST., TEL AVIV, TEL. 2327.
TEL AVIV: 22 KING GEORGE ST., 25 ALLENBY ROAD • HAIFA: 31 REHOV HERZL • JERUSALEM: 43 REHOV YAFFO • HERZLIYA: 16 REHOV SOKOLOV • NHTANYA: CENTRAL BUS STATION and 7 REHOV HERZL • RISHON LEZION: 48 REHOV ROTHSCHILD • BEERSHEVA: 66 REHOV HERZL • ASHDOD: EMPISAL 137 REHOV SHAVERI ZION • HOLON: 66 REHOV SOKOLOV.

ALSO AT ALL DUTY-FREE AGENCIES.

NOTICE TO TAX-EXEMPT BUYERS

ORDERS FOR
MELOS
We sound better

it of the existing models and also for NEW Stereo/Quadro sets Nos. 4220, 4230 (with Dolby), as well as all Loudspeaker sets, may be placed until December 13, 1973. The sets will be in Israel not later than December 31, 1973.

LIVE DEMONSTRATIONS
AND INFORMATION:



MELOS Audio & Acoustics Ltd.

Tel Aviv, 260 Rehov Dizengoff, Tel. 237851

Closed on Fridays.

New emergency manpower unit to release essential workers

By DAVID KRIVINE
Tel Aviv Post Economic Reporter

polices are emerging in the aftermath of the October war, the country's manpower policy has changed. We must out everything afresh," said Amir, Special Assistant to the Minister of Labour. Amir told The Post on Friday that the chairman of the newly-appointed Emergency Manpower Board (releasing key men from military service) — which starts today — will be to maintain a large reserve of manpower for the army. He means that reservists will be able to spend, on average, like three months in the army. The board will have to learn to live with the situation. It affects all military programmes. Every reservist should build up a reserve of "key personnel" to be released in the event of a crisis. Amir points out that in the emergency, the army will need manpower for all levels, within and outside the military emergency. "There are side benefits from this system of release," he added. "We are exactly what kind of a country we want to be. We are seeking abroad, whether through immigration or through military emergency. We are seeking abroad, whether through immigration or through military emergency. We are seeking abroad, whether through immigration or through military emergency."

on industry, and in a thoroughly pragmatic manner. Van Leer's plan is to avoid generalities; to talk with businessmen, not government officials, and to deal with concrete business problems that need solution. There will be no more branch committee conferences in the European Region of the EC, only consultations to solve particular questions — at the bidding of individual Israeli undertakings. Headquarters of the European EC have been shifted from Paris to The Hague (since Van Leer lives in Holland), and the organization now calls itself the European Liaison Office. The Manufacturers Association in Israel, Hevrat Ovdim and the kib-

butz industries go along with Van Leer's new policy, but have asked to pay for all consultancy services. Stopper hopes that this inter-aid will be not only technical and commercial, but will involve joint projects in the investment field as well. A start was made since the recent war, with a visit to Israel by Van Leer and a team of the three men — Marcus Sieff, of Marks and Spencer, Jean Friedman, who owns the radio station Europe One, and Walter Hesselbach, of the Bank vier Gemeinwirtschaft — to cooperate in the organization of such export ventures. It is hoped that another high-level team of four businessmen will come from the U.S. this month.

New taxes and loans raise revenue by 33%

By MOSHE ATER
Jerusalem Post Economic Editor

TEL AVIV. — New taxes and loans imposed after the Yom Kippur War are expected to increase by one-third the revenue which was budgeted for the 1973/74 fiscal year, Revenue Commissioner Moshe Neudorfer told the weekly luncheon meeting of the Commercial and Industrial club on Friday. The increase will be from IL13,000 million to IL17,000 million. The additional revenue will include IL1,200m. in direct taxes (half from the additional five per cent import surcharge, and most of the rest from higher rates of purchase tax); approximately IL2,300m. from the war loan (compulsory and voluntary); and about IL200m. due to savings following cuts in subsidies of meat and rice. The income tax rate — including the war loan — on private persons now reaches a marginal 82 per cent for taxable income on those earning IL5,722 a month. A company must now pay tax and loans to the

tune of 69.5 per cent of profit, apart from a five per cent employers' tax on its wage bill. Tax deductions at source — at the rate of 7.5 per cent — have been extended to cover the income tax levied by the metal, electric, electronic, textile and transport industries, which are benefiting from defence orders. In spite of the war-caused economic changes, the government is sticking to its programme of fiscal reform, Mr. Neudorfer said. The third stage in income tax deductions is to be eventually carried out. The tax base will also be widened in order to make the tax burden more equitable. The value-added tax is to be introduced before long in order to adjust Israeli tax patterns to those of the EEC, and in order to replace the customs revenue when import tariffs are eventually reduced. However, the rate of the VAT has not yet been fixed, nor anything definite about the introduction of a super profit tax.

Agreement with Nine expected shortly

Jerusalem Post Economic Editor

TEL AVIV. — A mutual tariff reduction agreement between Israel and the European Common Market is expected to be signed shortly, though it is unlikely to come into force on January 1, 1974, as had been originally planned. It is reliably learned. The gap between terms suggested by Israel and the EEC has narrowed. Israel has agreed to have the abolition of tariffs on its industrial products staggered till mid-1977. It opposes, however, the quotas suggested by the EEC on a number of export commodities, for example bromine, plywood and several textiles. Differences still remain concerning the timing of cutting the Israeli tariff on industrial imports from the EEC. In particular Israel would especially like to retain the right to maintain protective tariffs for infant industries. Israel also insists on larger reductions of EEC tariffs on agricultural products and application of these reduced tariffs also to processed produce like canned citrus. Lastly Israel would like to be able to take part in EEC government tenders and research and investment projects. It is expected that these differences will eventually be overcome.

Absorption Min. improvises to cope with housing shortage

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Absorption Ministry has been improvising widely to cope with the housing shortage caused by the Yom Kippur War. The Minister of Absorption, Nathan Peled, told the press here Thursday. More than the usual number of absorption centres while others were placed in hotels and empty flats built by private contractors. The number of immigrants expected by the end of this year is about 55,000, a thousand less than last year, he said.

U.S. approves \$25m. loan for housing

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — U.S. Ambassador Kenneth Keating Thursday announced that the U.S. has approved an additional \$25m. loan guarantee to construct public housing in Israel. The ambassador has notified Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir of approval for the funds, which come in addition to a \$50m. programme agreed upon in 1972. Under the programme, the U.S. Agency for International Development guarantees the loan granted by U.S. federal home loan banks to the government. The funds are used for the construction of housing for new immigrants, young couples, slum clearance projects, development areas and housing for minorities. "This new loan helps underscore the continuing U.S. commitment to the well-being of the people of Israel," Mr. Keating said. "I am particularly pleased that we are able to provide further assistance in this very basic area of housing."

Goods in sacks to be unloaded at Gaza Port

To relieve the pressure on Haifa and Ashdod ports, all incoming cargoes consisting of goods in sacks such as sugar and cement — will be unloaded at Gaza port, Transport Minister Shimon Peres decided Thursday. The aim was to exploit the available manpower at Gaza port as well as the local transport facilities, a ministry spokesman said.

Importers asked to clear goods from ports

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The Shippers Council on Friday, appealed to the country's 2,500 importers to make an effort to clear their imports from the ports, where they are causing grave congestion. The shipping conferences intend imposing a congestion surcharge on Ashdod and Haifa harbours from December 17 unless the situation improves. The Shippers Council informed the shippers council of the decision on Friday giving the required two-week notice. The rate of the surcharge is subject to negotiation. Council Secretary Arieh Mehlul said he thought the importers would be encouraged to do this by incentives the Government and Ports Authority have recently offered them to clear their goods. It was especially important to remove the hundreds of containers that have piled up, he said, as neither Haifa nor Ashdod had any more room left for these. If no clearance is made, he

added, a 500-container shipment due to arrive here this week will have to stay aboard ship. The Government incentive is an agreement to suspend for a month the 20 per cent deposit importers must pay when clearing goods. The deposit is collected in the form of a six-month, six per cent loan to the Government. Its suspension until December 27 will free the importers from the need to raise considerable sums. The Ports Authority has agreed to extend to December 10 the 50 per cent reduction in storage fees which it has offered to importers who clear their goods now from Ports warehouses. Meanwhile, Lloyd's insurance company of London on Friday informed the council that it had decided to make another cut in the war-risk insurance premium on ships sailing to Israel to 0.15 per cent of the ship's value, instead of 0.20 per cent. During the recent hostilities the premium had been raised as high as 0.75 per cent.

Wall St. stocks fluctuate, finish week far down

NEW YORK (AP). — Prices on the New York stock exchange fluctuated wildly last week but finished far down. Analysts placed most of the blame on fears that the oil shortage would cause a national economic slowdown, new nervousness about the fragile Middle East peace and continued concern over rising interest rates and inflation. The Dow Jones average of 30 prime industrial stocks started the week with a 29-point plunge, its sharpest in nearly 11 1/2 years. The average ended the week with a net loss of \$1.76 points at 322.25. During several trading days prices leaped back and forth, but analysts found investors had plenty to worry about, including periodic new quarrels in the Middle East and spreading fears of energy shortages across the U.S. and the industrial world. The New York Stock Exchange index of more than 1,500 common stocks closed the week with a 1.91 point loss at 51.18. The American Exchange's market value index fell 3.37 to 93.12. The Associated Press 60-stock average fell 5.5 to 373.1, while Standard Poor's 500-stock index lost 3.48 to 99.99. NYSE issues traded, there were 342 advances and 1,505 declines. Big bond volume for the week totalled 93.82 million shares, compared with 76.39 million the previous trading week, which was shortened by the Thanksgiving holiday. Of the 20 most active big board stocks, 15 declined, four advanced and one was unchanged. The five most active issues were:

General Motors, off 3 1/2 to 43 1/2; American Motors, which manufactures small cars, up 1 to 8 1/2; Texaco, off 1 1/2 to 28 1/2; McDonald's, up 3 1/2 to 50 1/2; and Bausch & Lomb, off 10 1/2 to 30 1/2. Polaroid, up 1 1/2 to 73 1/2. The company said that the firm which makes the chemical used in its SX-70 instant colour film is seriously considering closing its chemical plant. But Polaroid said the firm assured it of a two-year supply. Of the 20 most actively traded Amex issues, 16 declined, three advanced and one was unchanged. The five most active were: Houston Oil-Mineral, off 2 1/2 to 54 1/2; Symtex, up 5 1/2 to 123 1/2; East Texas Gas, off 3 1/2 to 29 1/2; Champion Home Builders, up 1 to 37 1/2; and McCulloch Oil off 1 1/2 to 5 1/2.

UJA leaders pledge \$6.25m.

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Some \$6.25m. was pledged by young leaders of the United Jewish Appeal at a dinner at the Hilton Hotel here on Thursday. The dinner was attended by Arye Dulin, acting chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive. Mr. Dulin told the 320 participants, all here on five-to-ten-day tours, that Israel was grateful to the American Government for its help in the recent war. However, he added, "Israel will not be able to concede to the Americans all they want her to" at the coming Geneva Conference.

WE ARE OPEN... and waiting for you! (20% discount until Dec. 24th) PAN AMERICAN HOTEL Dead Sea Tel. 057-97821

Electricity curbs go into effect

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The curbs on consumption of electricity, imposed by the Government last month as part of the national fuel-saving programme, went into effect yesterday. Every household, commercial enterprise or public institution must now cut back consumption by up to 14 per cent of the number of kilowatts they used 12 months ago or else pay heavily for over-consumption. Under the curbs, the ration of current payable at the ordinary rate is practically the same for users who in December 1972 consumed only 150 kw. a month for lighting, space heaters and other appliances — provided they used only another 50 kw. for hot-water boilers. From that level upwards, users must cut back by from 3.5 to 13.5 per cent; the highest cut applies to those who 12 months ago used 500 kw. a month for hot-water boilers and for consumers other than households. Exempted from the curbs are industrial production (but not lighting at industrial plants), water pumping and certain installations working for the war effort. The Electric Corporation spokesman here last night advised householders and others to read their meters today and note the figure in order to keep track of their consumption. In the course of the

Electricity curbs go into effect

month the company will notify consumers of how much current they consumed in December 1972, he said, and of how much current they may use from now on if they want to pay no more than the normal tariff. Consumers who exceed their ration by five per cent will be charged double rate for this excess consumption. For every additional five per cent of consumption above their ration, the charge will rise to three, four and up to five times the normal rate. The 20 per cent Defence Levy added to every electricity bill will also be added to the extra charges, he noted. Electricity rations for new consumers will be announced soon, the spokesman said. For households which have meanwhile grown, or where meters were not read last year for some reason (for instance when home owners were away), the company has prepared special application forms which can be had from its offices. The consumers involved thus ask for consideration of these and other special circumstances. In a few days the company will also publish advice on how to save electricity at home with a minimum sacrifice of comfort. The Government has also announced that lights in shop windows and illuminated signs must be switched off at 10.30 every night.

Electricity curbs go into effect

seen in the U.S. as blocking the encroachment of Soviet power towards the Persian Gulf, he said. "It is in America's political and strategic interest that there be a strong Israel." Mr. Stein said the Geneva peace conference held the hope that a real peace could finally be achieved in the region. "It is important that Israel go to the Geneva Conference confident in its internal strength and confidence of American support — not only that of American Jews but of the Administration and Congress and the people of America." American Jews should certainly boycott Japanese goods if the Japanese yield to Arab blackmail and break off ties with Israel, Mrs. Charlotte Jacobson, chairman of the Jewish Agency in New York told our reporter Philip Gilson. She believes that such a move would not be unpopular with American non-Jews, many of whom still regard Pearl Harbor and the Japanese ill-treatment of American POWs in World War II. In any event, there is already a strong move favouring "Buy American" for economic reasons. "Even if the reaction is unfavourable, we should take action of this kind — not only as Jews, but also as Americans — if Japan does give in to the Arabs," insists Mrs. Jacobson. In her opinion, the interests of America and Israel are identical, and most Americans realize this. The United States must support a

Jewish Agency leader in U.S.: move to boycott Japanese goods

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Chairman of the Conference of Presidents said Friday the Jewish community in Israel will not carry out a boycott against Japanese goods if the Japanese Government does no further than it has its shift from a neutralist policy. Chairman, Jack Stein, told a conference that a technical agreement of the President's Commission, which is made up of the Jewish organizations in Israel, will meet this week to the boycott question. He told individual Jews have been buying Japanese products own but there has been a call for a boycott. Stein said that in a meeting of Tokyo's support of the war had carried out on Yom a attack "strikingly similar to attack on Pearl Harbor." wish leader said that Arab aid was for the first time used widely and efficiently. I.S. He called for greater present Israel's thinking country. Stein expressed confidence U.S. would support those deemed vital by Israel for its interests. "Of course, difference between vital and non-vital," he said. Israel was

Jewish Agency leader in U.S.: move to boycott Japanese goods

seen in the U.S. as blocking the encroachment of Soviet power towards the Persian Gulf, he said. "It is in America's political and strategic interest that there be a strong Israel." Mr. Stein said the Geneva peace conference held the hope that a real peace could finally be achieved in the region. "It is important that Israel go to the Geneva Conference confident in its internal strength and confidence of American support — not only that of American Jews but of the Administration and Congress and the people of America." American Jews should certainly boycott Japanese goods if the Japanese yield to Arab blackmail and break off ties with Israel, Mrs. Charlotte Jacobson, chairman of the Jewish Agency in New York told our reporter Philip Gilson. She believes that such a move would not be unpopular with American non-Jews, many of whom still regard Pearl Harbor and the Japanese ill-treatment of American POWs in World War II. In any event, there is already a strong move favouring "Buy American" for economic reasons. "Even if the reaction is unfavourable, we should take action of this kind — not only as Jews, but also as Americans — if Japan does give in to the Arabs," insists Mrs. Jacobson. In her opinion, the interests of America and Israel are identical, and most Americans realize this. The United States must support a

tiny democracy in this part of the world. "Having an election at a time like this is the true democracy. I'd like to see one Arab nation going to elections during a crisis. Americans appreciate this." She does not fear that a long, cold winter will make Americans turn against Israel or the Jews. She does not share the fears of anti-Semitism voiced the other night on Israel television by an American Senator. "Americans hate black-mallers and dictators," she declares. "They know quite well who's trying to pressure them. The oil weapon is forcing us to do something that we should have done long ago, but kept postponing — becoming independent of the Middle East for our energy sources. This blackmail will boomerang against the Arabs far sooner and far more severely than they realize." The Jewish Agency is embarking on a drive to get Americans to come to Israel for varying periods of service. There is a very great desire to serve Israel in any way possible — but the duty picture looks bleak. "Gilda Meir said to me: 'Why are Americans willing to come here to fight, to serve, to do anything except settle? Perhaps the reason is that word has got back about housing and absorption difficulties. Somehow Americans find the absorption harder than South Africans and English do, although they come from similar backgrounds. But we're hoping that, if we bring these volunteers to Israel on Shnat Sherut programmes, this will persuade them to stay and settle.'"

Toronto Jewish leaders arrive for study mission



Murray B. Koffler, Chairman, 1974 United Jewish Appeal Campaign of Toronto

The turmoil of emotions stirred up by the Yom Kippur War has brought the Diaspora closer to Israel than ever. The lobby of the King David Hotel is suddenly filled again — 100 delegates of Toronto's First President's Study Mission have plunged into a hectic nine-day schedule. Murray Koffler, Chairman of the Toronto United Jewish Appeal Campaign, said the mission is a key to the fast-moving parade of events.

Their visits to the Sinai and Golan fronts, to wounded soldiers at Ashdod Hospital, and immigration centres have revealed the drama of events since Yom Kippur. In meetings with Mrs. Golda Meir, President Ephraim Katzir, Abba Eban, Teddy Kollek, and members of the Knesset, the mission will focus on Israel's pressing social needs, which were aggravated by the war. During the volatile days since Yom Kippur, Israel has been in a lonely position on the world stage. The importance of the Diaspora in the face of the extraordinary complexity of the present international "frame of politics," much depends on the support the Diaspora can give Israel during this crisis period. Mr. Koffler explained that "in the Diaspora world, the only meaningful way in which most people can express their involvement is through their financial resources." "On Kol Nidre, everything was so peaceful and we started our Israel Bonds Campaign. On Yom Kippur Day, we awoke to find a new Middle East. Toronto's Jewish community went into action — their responses were overwhelming." Mr. Koffler continued to explain that thousands of Jews are volunteering their time and have raised far more than in 1967. Mr. Koffler emphasized that, in the face of the extraordinary complexity of the present international "frame of politics," much depends on the support the Diaspora can give Israel during this crisis period. A Toronto television crew is accompanying "The President's Study Mission" and the mission is a special documentary that will capture the mood of Israel at this pivotal period. "Finally, this programme will transmit what we've seen and stimulate other groups to visit Israel," Mr. Koffler added. Mr. Koffler describes his group as a "total representation" of Toronto's diverse Jewish community of 12,000 rabbis, doctors, businessmen, architects — all are connected by their emotional involvement with the Israeli people. When Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir visited Canada last month, Mr. Koffler helped organize a dynamic cash mobilization and set the target for Canada. "As more and more Jews are becoming aware of the serious realities Israel faces, I'm confident that this goal will be reached," Mr. Koffler continued. Mr. Koffler himself is a dynamic supporter of Israel and an active member of Keren Hayesod-United Jewish Appeal. He is the founder and National President of the Canadian Society for the Weizmann Institute, and Director of the Canadian Jewish News.

When asked why his group is called "The First President's Study Mission," Mr. Koffler explained: "In April, I met with President Ezer Weizman. He believes that during the next 50 years, the Diaspora will have a reverse relationship with Israel. Instead of depending on the Diaspora, Israel will be the centre for Jewish culture, and for the expression of a new morality and philosophy for all Jews. This mission was originally intended to test his scenario under peacetime conditions. But last week, President Ezer again told us that the war hasn't altered his philosophy." The mission has had some moving moments. During a visit to Canada House, an album of photos from Jerusalem for Russian immigrants, Mr. Wayne Tannenbaum, a mission member, recognized one of the Russian immigrants. Mr. Tannenbaum had him last year when he visited Moscow. When he returned to Toronto, Mr. Tannenbaum organized an active publicity campaign for him in the press. This helped secure his exit visa — and suddenly, there he was in Israel! "We were to take back some sad commentary on the Jewish situation. 'Why is such bitter political intrigue starting at this critical period? Israel's domestic problems are being exposed in the window of the world. Our enemies are finding solace and enjoying Israel's war of the politicians and generals.'"

EVERY TUESDAY 7 p.m. DRAWING CLUB directed by Jacques Nodelin
EVERY THURSDAY at 5 p.m. BRIDGE COURSE directed by Shmuel Adelman
Advance sale of tickets for all events starts today at Z.O.A. House

DISTRICT COURT
TEL AVIV-6400
Succession: P.N. 4386/73
IN THE MATTER OF: Application for probate of the last will and testament of the late AVRAHAM GRAYZEL.
Petitioner: Dora Grayer of Sherman Oaks, California; represented by Gabriel Glazer and/or Eliezer Lishitz, Advocates, 101 Dabur Street, Tel Aviv.
NOTICE: Be it known that an application as stated, has been filed before this Court, and I hereby order any persons claiming any benefit in the Estate of the deceased to submit objection to the Order applied for within 15 days from the date of publication of this Notice, failing which, the Court will issue such Order as it deems fit.
(—) S. LBYNIE, Judge, Registrar

WORLD ZIONIST ORGANIZATION

IMMIGRATION & ABSORPTION DEPT

TOUR VE'ALEH

TONIGHT

In Haifa
Sunday, December 2
Academy Hotel, 9.00 p.m.
"MEET THE ISRAELI"
A Programme for Tourists with New Immigrants, Settlers and Experts
Including latest Israeli films
Admission free.
Everyone welcome.
Tour Ve'Alah is every day at the service of tourists interested in settling in Israel —
Tel Aviv, 68 Rehov Ibn Gvirol (Tel. 03-265460; 03-265426)
Haifa, 135 Sherut Hanassi (Tel. 04-581041)
Jerusalem, 7 Rehov Hillel (Tel. 02-233819)

Z.O.A. HOUSE

Events marked with this emblem are held in conjunction with the Cultural Department of Tel Aviv Municipality.

Dec. 3 at 8 p.m.
Opening of NEWCOMERS CLUB with singer Sarah Lipton

Dec. 5 at 6.45 p.m.
BIBLE RESEARCH (Hebrew)
Prof. Yehuda Elkana
Bar-Ilan University
will lecture on
WASTE LAND AND FERTILITY IN BIBLICAL IDEOLOGY

Dec. 6 at 8 p.m.
Z.O.A. HOUSE DINNER CLUB FOR SOCIAL AND POLITICAL AFFAIRS
Guest Speaker: Mr. ABRAHAM GRAN Minister for Foreign Affairs
Opening remarks: Mr. Itzhak Ziv-Av
Z.O.A. House Management Committee
Advance reservations at Z.O.A. House

Dec. 16 at 5 p.m.
Opening of Series of Lectures on famous plays in Modern English Literature
Opening lecture (in English) by Prof. A.A. Mendelow, Hebrew University, Jerusalem
— Registration for the whole series continues —
— Number of participants limited —

INSTITUTE OF ISRAELI STUDIES

(English Seminar)
Shulamit Adelman will speak on DEMOCRACY IN ISRAEL

Dec. 25 at 8 p.m.
Opening of series of lectures on ISRAEL IN THE STATE OF EMERGENCY (political, scientific, psychological and sociological aspects)
Dr. Arieh Hakhami, Political Science Dept. Tel Aviv University
will lecture on: MODERN ADMINISTRATION IN TIMES OF EMERGENCY

Dec. 27 at 6.45 p.m.
BIBLE RESEARCH
Mr. Itzhak Sturtevant Member of the Hebrew Language Academy
will lecture on: JOSEPH AND HIS BROTHERS

INSTITUTE OF ISRAELI STUDIES

(English Seminar)
Dr. Avraham Grunberg will speak on: LEGAL PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS — in the absence of formal constitution in Israel

Dec. 30 at 8 p.m.
Second Lectures in the Series ISRAEL IN THE STATE OF EMERGENCY
Prof. Naah Milgram, Dept. of Psychology, Tel Aviv University
will lecture in Hebrew on PSYCHOLOGICAL ADAPTATION IN EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

Dec. 30 at 8 p.m.
Z.O.A. HOUSE DINNER CLUB FOR SOCIAL AND POLITICAL AFFAIRS
Guest Speaker: Dr. Elimelech Rimsht, M.K., Chairman, Liberal Party
Chairman: Mr. ABRAHAM GRAN
Z.O.A. House Management Committee
(in Hebrew)
— Further details in invitations —
REGULAR ACTIVITIES
EVERY SUNDAY at 5 p.m.
Mrs. Rebecca Gershtel will give lectures on English Plays
EVERY MONDAY at 5 p.m.
Newcomers Club
at 7 p.m. NEWBORN
Concert evenings with newcomer artists

EVERY TUESDAY 7 p.m. DRAWING CLUB directed by Jacques Nodelin

EVERY THURSDAY at 5 p.m. BRIDGE COURSE directed by Shmuel Adelman

Advance sale of tickets for all events starts today at Z.O.A. House

Net Bank Ltd.

REIGN EXCHANGE
Friday's Rates

RATES	per £
2.3470/80	per £
2.6150/70	per £
3.1890/48	per £
4.4850/449	per £
Fr. 1.8775/6875	per \$
604/605	per \$
Fr. 39.49/54	per \$
2.7500/20	per \$
280.00/10	per \$

Price \$100.25

WARD RATES

3 Mos.	6 Mos.
2.3800/45	2.3140/55
2.6270/320	2.6285/318
3.1950/20	3.1885/230

Embassy of Switzerland in Israel
FEDERAL OLD-AGE and SURVIVORS INSURANCE
FEDERAL DISABILITY INSURANCE
Important Notice on the Passing of the 8th Revision of the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Scheme:
Swiss citizens resident abroad are offered an extraordinary occasion of joining the Voluntary Insurance Scheme. Men born after November 30, 1908 and women born after November 30, 1911 may submit written applications to the Swiss Embassy, the latest.
Tel Aviv, December 2, 1973.

REQUIRED URGENTLY
DRIVERS with 03 and 04 licences
(heavy diesel lorry and/or semi-trailer drivers)
for work in all parts of the country
long working hours
excellent salary conditions.
Those interested should apply to: Tel. 09-50561
between 8.00 a.m. and 1.00 p.m. daily (except Saturday).

DAVID BEN-GURION

THE key to the life of David Ben-Gurion, who left us yesterday morning, was his faith in the destiny of the Jewish nation.

The nation would rebuild its ancient territorial home, it would be independent, it would speak its own language, it would cease its marginal existence within the body of other nations. It was no less a part of this faith that the nation would do this by once more becoming a "special people," one devoted to matters of the spirit but also returning to labour, and practising a total integrity at least in its public life.

It is not difficult to see a link between this faith and religious faith, and Ben-Gurion did indeed hold fast to his ideas with all the strength of the religious visionary, a terrible strength; and a terrible anger when either those near to him or the world at large failed him.

It was not that there was no room for compromise in the world of Ben-Gurion's vision. Zionism was barely a dream of some Jews when he emerged into consciousness in Plousk, in Russia, in the nineties of the last century, but it was his reality from childhood.

He spent his early adult years as a labourer and watchman learning the realities of this country, which was the need to settle the land and make its waste places fruitful if it was to be possessed — but also the reality of Arab hostility and the arbitrary rule of the Turkish government.

From this was born his deep sense of the need for independence. To many other Zionists of his day such ideas seemed generations away, or totally imaginary: a little progress every day was the most one might hope for. Some already thought it too dangerous to contemplate even if it were possible.

At the end of World War I, when Britain's Balfour Declaration and Mandate over Palestine

were welcomed with profound emotion, he viewed the promise as a great step forward, because it gave recognition to the rights of the Jews in this country, but he was one of the very few who at that time foresaw that the Mandate, and rule by others, could never produce the independent nation that was his aim. This seeming insatiable intransigence frightened many and created the beginning of the cleavage between him and Dr. Weizmann, President of the Zionist Organisation and chief begetter of the Declaration. In one way or another this cleavage has remained ever since, between those who, as Ben-Gurion believed, thought it was "more important what Israelis did than what others thought abroad," and those who looked first to the support we might look to abroad. Throughout his political life after World War II, Ben-Gurion fought on two fronts at home: those who believed we must accept what the West might be willing to offer, and those who thought we must bow to what the Soviet Union might dictate.

The final assessment of Ben-Gurion's achievement will be made in the years to come, but there is no doubt that he will go down to history as one of the great nation-builders.

Ben-Gurion came from the purely Jewish world of the Eastern European shtetl. He spent some years prior to World War II trying to persuade Arab leaders here and in neighbouring countries that Jewish development would also benefit the Arabs. He was deeply disappointed to discover that he could raise no echo there, that there was at that time no humanitarian element that could have welcomed improvements in living conditions from any source.

In 1906, when he first reached Jaffa, the Arab population in Palestine was backward and neglected, with a yawning gap between rich and poor, and neither fitted into his concept of a better world.

He found solutions to many of the Jewish problems, and he came to believe that the Arabs must find their own solutions in the wide lands they owned, if they would have no part of what the Jews sought. Was there any other solution except to abandon the dream?

THE DAYS OF CONSPICUOUS CONSUMPTION ARE OVER

PERSONAL OPINION
by David Krivine

NOW that the shooting part of this war appears to be over, we must start thinking about the future. Most people sense that the country cannot go back to its old ways. Are there new objectives, new ideas, a new life pattern to be followed?

Looking back, we may feel that Israel had sunk into a certain materialistic lethargy, where the highest aspiration was to make money and impress the neighbour. The war broke out as a kind of Nemesis. The fact that it began on Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement, can be seen as not entirely a coincidence. It may have been a punishment for sins of egoism. It certainly gives an opportunity to make a clean breast of things and start again. Having been saved from a terrible threat, the country is full of good resolutions now.

Before the war, there was an explosion of private spending. The Government had to cut its budgets constantly, because consumption was generating inflation. Now, priorities will have to change. Though it seems heretical to say so, the public will have to spend less — so that the Government can spend more.

Government spending
No one thinks like that any more. It was inconceivable in those days to declare that the Government was spending too little. Perhaps today that unpopular view can be aired at last. Not only is the Army now vindicated of any charge that it was extravagant. If anything, the military were kept on too short a lead — and not only they. Other departments as well need more money than they previously got. The convenient habit of slicing sums off the Development Budget at every emergency will have to be revised. The Treasury is trying its hardest to make sure that allocations are not reduced during the coming year below the level originally scheduled for 1974/75.

In the longer term that is not enough. The shortage of road transport, which assailed us during the present war, must not be allowed to recur. Also the country needs more power stations. It is false economy to live without any reserves of generating capacity. Nor can we go on falling into panic about our water supplies every time there is a dry winter. It is necessary to begin desalinating now. As this can best be done by constructing a nuclear energy plant, let us start with that straight away, thus increasing our supply of electric current and processing sea water at one and the same time. It seems perverse to advocate higher outlays in the civilian sector when the defence burden is going to be so heavy. But the country's security depends not only on weapons, it depends also on the elimination of obstacles to continued economic growth.

They must supply the resources for another obligation, which has to be taken up after this war. Everyone speaks about the income gap between rich and poor, and yet everyone complains, almost in the same breath, about "Sapir's taxes." It would be healthy to pontificate less about the deprived and cooperate more willingly with Mr. Sapir's income-redistribution programme. The Jewish State has proved itself to be secure in military terms, but not in economic terms. Patriotism requires personal restraint, compliance with the Government's tax and income policies, and a simpler style of life. What the soldiers did for their country on the fighting front, we non-combatants should do on the civilian front — put the public interest before our selfish private concerns.

WAR OF ATTRITION — WINTER 1973



FOREIGN PRESS West capitulates to Arab blackmail

NEW YORK (INA).—The Western nations which have capitulated to the Arab oil embargo threats were "senseless even before the threat took place, in dealing with Palestinian terrorists and hijackers." Aviation Week and Space Technology says in an editorial in its November 28 issue.

The editorial in the prestigious publication, entitled "A Permanent Energy Crisis" says: "There were few government officials in the Western world who believed prior to the Yom Kippur War that the Arab oil producing nations would ever organize a unified embargo of their major customers to force basic changes in Middleastern policies."

"However, the Arabs got their first inkling of how disorganized the Western nations really were when Palestinian terrorists tried aerial hijacking and assassination as a political weapon. "Despite a series of outrageous hijackings and bombings of U.S., British, Greek, German and Japanese airline transports, the Western nations took no effective action to curb this reign of aerial terror. Only

when Israeli aircraft and facilities were attacked did the hijackers suffer casualties. "Every single Arab hijacker and terrorist was released from Western jails as the blackmail mounted. It took little imagination to project this Western timidity and ineffectiveness to encourage blackmail by oil embargo."

"It remains to be seen just how long Europe, the U.S., and Japan will suffer Arab oil blackmail without retaliatory action."

Readers' letters SUPPORT AND SYMPATHY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I think your readers may be interested to know that at least one leading New York department store has demonstrated its sympathy for Israel in a very original way. A relative of mine has written to tell me that the exclusive and expensive store, Bergdorf Goodman, had planned a display of French perfumes to be held during October. When the Yom Kippur War broke out, Bergdorf Goodman cancelled this plan as a protest against the French attitude to Israel. To make the point even stronger, they substituted a promotional display of the Israeli perfume "Chutspah."

MIRIAM FELDMAN
Tel Aviv, November 25.

From Holland

Sir, — As a small group of non-Jewish believers in the God of Israel, we want to express our strong disagreement with the official announcement of the Dutch churches saying they do not want to support Israel. We believe there is no future left for the churches as they abandon their roots by opposing Israel. We cannot identify ourselves with a treacherous policy like that and wish to turn our backs on them. They do not hear. They do not listen. We would like to say that we feel very close to your people and your country. The struggle you are in is our struggle.

ANNETTE VAN DER SCHAAF
and ten other signatures
The Hague, October 21.

From Denmark

Sir, — As a non-Jewish Dane, I wish to express my heartfelt sympathy for your country. It is with indignation and shame that we have recently witnessed one country after another make anti-Israeli declarations regarding the Yom Kippur War. Free European nations have never behaved more unworthily in peacetime.

A. A. Dane, I was delighted to hear our own premier state his honest opinion to Israel's advantage, even if it must cost us some inconvenience on the oil front. I can assure Israel that, even if our Government has now fallen, it was not due to this question, quite the contrary, and a possible liberal government will certainly follow the former government on this question.

Your readers may be interested to know that a recent public opinion poll in Denmark has shown that 62 per cent of the people support Israel, 30 per cent are neutral (and I really mean neutral), 6 per cent do not know and only 2 per cent support the Arabs.

Finally, I believe that, with the oil boycott and rising oil prices, the Arabs have got things moving in the western world and, within a few years, it will be independent of Middle East oil. Then the Arabs will have a new Suez Canal problem in the form of what to do with their oil.

ASSJORN KLOPPENBERG
SKRUMSAGER
Egaa, Denmark, November 18.

From Britain

Sir, — I would like to put on record that, whereas the average Israeli now thinks poorly of his British counterpart, he should know of the indispensible fact that the English man-in-the-street has every sympathy with the cause of Israel and every admiration for the achievements of Israel in times of peace and of war. There has been a tremendous response from non-Jews in providing material and money without direct appeal from agencies, which might help bear out what I write.

British politics are as devious as any other country's, but I think that the average Englishman would be perfectly willing to go short of his petrol or suffer any other embargo if he was convinced that this was the right and proper thing, and I do earnestly hope that in good time relations between Israel and England will once again be good and fruitful.

PETER KATZ
Brighton, November 3.

Peace by accord is the only hope

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — Professor William Friedman's letter (November 16) was like a breath of fresh air with its bold assertion that peace through agreement seems Israel's only hope. The snag closed in again with Gordon Austin's letter and Shmuel Katz' "open letter" to the American Secretary of State of the same date. Both are heavy with popular myth and fallacy.

Mr. Austin says: "The gratitude we owe to the U.S. is immense, but surely not so great that we must put aside our own need for self-determination and a possible chance of victory. The decision to stop fighting was America's, not ours..." What the U.S. did, it did in its own interest, for gratitude. Much more important is the myth of Mr. Austin's "possible chance of victory." It didn't and doesn't exist. Russia is not going to allow Israel to win a decisive victory, nor is the U.S. going to risk war in order to secure such a victory for Israel.

Equally fallacious is the thesis, so often heard, that the cease-fire was imposed on Israel in contravention of Israeli interests. The decision to stop fighting obviously was Israel's, and obviously it was made in her own interest after a weighing of all factors — including, presumably, the probability or certainty that the U.S. would not support a continuation of the war.

METTERNICH'S 40 YEARS OF PEACE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — I refer to the interesting and provocative article by Les Ben Dor, "Metternich in Cairo" (November 9). It may be of interest to your readers to know what H.A.L. Fisher, the noted historian on Metternich, says in "A History of Europe," vol. II, p. 1018. "...the system of Metternich, seeing that it brought Europe peace for 40 years, has secured for the Austrian statesman the plaudits of a generation which has recent knowledge of the ravages of war. Metternich had many attributes of a great political leader, a brilliant and engaging presence, a cool head, a vast comprehension of affairs, a firm and patriotic will." Forty years of peace in Europe was indeed no mean achievement. It seems to me, that Dr. Kissinger can be quite satisfied with the comparison with his distinguished predecessor. And we may be equally satisfied if similar results may be obtained through his diplomatic activities.

DOLF MICHAELIS
Jerusalem, November 9.

HOW TO SAVE FUEL

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — In order to save fuel, I would suggest to ask all offices and shops which now close at lunchtime for two or three hours, to stop this practice for the time being. Work straight through and close earlier. Not only will this save electricity in the evening, but it will save fuel, as there will be much less travelling back and forth at noon by private car or bus.

MAURICE ABRAMSON
Tel Aviv, November 23.

THE CAMERONS

A New Bestseller by
ROBERT ORICHTON
author of
"The Secret of Santa Vittoria"

HODDER paperback

sole distributors

BRONFMAN'S AGENCY LTD.

TIME

December 3, 1973

- * SANDSTORM AT KILOMETRE 101
- * ARAB OIL PRESSURE: — The Immigrants Labour Problem in Europe — Holland
- * USA: THE LAND OF MILK AND MONEY

We apologise to our regular readers for the delay in the arrival which was due to reasons beyond our control.

BRONFMAN'S AGENCY LTD.

Mr. Austin and Mr. Katz seem to have a comfortable scenario for a Middle East solution: the U.S. supplies and supports Israel, keeping the U.S.S.R. at bay (but not interfering with Israel's "self-determination"), while Israel knocks the daylights out of Egypt and Syria and lives happily ever after.

This isn't going to happen. U.S. policy and action are going to be governed by a cold-blooded U.S. determination of U.S. interests at any given point in time. Israel's security is a U.S. interest, and so is a peaceful settlement in the area. An Israeli "victory" is not.

This is not 1948, 1957, or 1967. Circumstances have changed, weapons have changed, leaders have changed, people have changed. It has to be time for new thinking and new approaches. Who can guarantee that this is not actually happening in Egypt? Only negotiations will tell.

Negotiating does not mean giving up. It simply means talking, trying, exploring, learning, understanding as much as possible — and then deciding.

I for one am hoping and praying that the process of talking initiated by Mr. Katz says, "for all our sakes."

(MRS) MARY SHUKRI
Haifa, November 17

HELP WEST SECURE OIL

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — I have not heard or read anything here that, from a realistic point of view, could help provide the Western world with the oil it needs. Sad as it may be, the Arab governments have no imperative need of the money or goods of the Western world. On the contrary, it is much more profitable for the Arab governments to reduce their production and sale of oil.

In my opinion, Israel can put pressure on the Arab governments in the following way: The Government of Israel has always declared its willingness for peace negotiations, including discussion on the return of occupied territories, without preconditions. The Government of Israel should now state that it will only enter negotiations on occupied territories if the oil-producing Arab governments resume their oil deliveries to the Western world at the same rate and conditions (including prices) as prior to the Yom Kippur War.

Such a declaration would have obvious advantages, including proof of Israel's serious concern for the Western world's oil needs.

HEERLOF COHN
Jerusalem, November 19.

HAMLIN BOOKS

ALL TIME BESTSELLERS

AGAIN AVAILABLE

- * Chagall — Twentieth Century
- * Flower Arranging — Joyce Kilmer
- * Picture Dictionary of Popular Flowering Plants
- * 365 Bible Stories and Verse in Colour

ART BOOKS

- * Picture History of World Art — E. H. Gombrich
- * Cubism — Nicholas Wadley

COOKERY BOOKS

- * Cooking for You — Robert Carr
- * How to Make Good Carries — Monica Maxwell
- * How to Make Good Carries — Monica Maxwell
- * Sound the World Cookery

JUVENILE AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS

- * The Hamlyn Boys' and Girls' Encyclopedia
- * The Hamlyn All-Colour Dictionary
- * Fun to Play
- * The Hamlyn Book of World Soccer
- * The Hamlyn Book of World Soccer
- * Richard Scarry's Hop Aboard!
- * The Adventures of Ernest in Africa
- * A Hamlyn Picture Book
- * The Hamlyn Book of World Uniforms

SPECIAL INTEREST

- * Antique Silver and Silver Collecting
- * Antique Glass and Glass Collecting
- * World Furniture
- * The Hamlyn Book of World History
- * World Ceramics
- * An Illustrated History — Bob Charlton
- * Toys — 28 Day Exercise Plan
- * The Hamlyn Book of World History
- * Fred Gittings
- * Woven by Hand
- * The Hamlyn Book of World History
- * Africa — History of a Continent — Basil Davidson
- * Hamlyn's Encyclopedic World Dictionary

sole distributor

Steimatzky's

ISRAEL PRESS

Breakdown at Km. 101

Haatzef (National Religious) says the Egyptians now have the choice either of violating the cease-fire, or of shifting the subject of the disengagement of forces to Geneva. Israel will react accordingly, and thus is obliged both to maintain a high level of military alertness and to prepare for a hard diplomatic struggle in Geneva.

Davar (Eilatdrut) says that in view of the breakdown of the talks, there is no choice but to maintain a high-level alert on all fronts, both military and civilian. At the same time, a special effort should be made to solve the individual problems of some of the reservists, now in uniform, so as to arrive at as just as possible a distribution of the war effort.

Ha'aretz (non-party) says that Israel cannot agree to participation by the Palestinian terrorists, for they are the standard-bearers of the ideology that calls for its total liquidation. The issue is non-negotiable, and

Israel's stand on it should be unequivocal.

Yediot Aharanot (non-party) says Israel must not take Egypt's threats to refrain from attending the Geneva Conference if we fail to return to the "October 22 lines," too seriously. "After all," the paper claims, "We do not have to press for the conference, even though we have always been a peace-loving people. We are not in a position to make sacrifices for Geneva, at Kilometre 101, or in Washington."

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) agrees with the new Labour Party's platform call for territorial concessions and the preservation of the Jewish character of the State of Israel. Taken as a whole, it amounts to favour of the doves, and thus approaches the position of Mapam.

Hamodia (Agudat Yisrael) calls for internal unity in order to withstand the pressures, both political and military, from without. The paper blames what it calls the present "spirit of melancholy" on a lack of faith.

Now More Than Ever HAVE A FOOTHOLD IN ISRAEL

JERUSALEM: 2 Rehov Hazon, Tel. (02) 221161	TEL AVIV: 15 Rehov Frishman, Tel. (03) 242341.	HAIFA: 129a Sderot Hanassi Central Carmel, Tel. (04) 81296.
NETANYA: 7 Kikar Ha'atzmaut Tel. (053) 28290.	REHOVOT: 161 Rehov Herzl, Tel. (03) 950152	HERZLIYA PITUACH: Kikar Rabin (opp. Tiran Hotel), Tel. (03) 930261/2.
RAMAT GAN: 9 Rehov Kinnitzi Tel. (03) 729279.	HERZLIYA: 11 Rehov Sokolov, Tel. (03) 930259.	SAVYON: 54 Rehov Hamagdi, Rimon, Tel. (03) 757291
RAANANA: 153 Rehov Ahuva Tel. (03) 926276	KIRYAT BIALIK: 16 Derech Acca, Tel. (04) 71837	RAMAT HASHARON: 70 Rehov Sokolov, Tel. (03) 774244

ANGLO-SAXON REAL ESTATE AGENCY LTD.

STEREO 25
RIBBER
AMPLIFIERS · TUNERS · SPEAKERS
AGFA
Duty free orders accepted.
25, HERZL ST. HAIFA, TEL. 641582

Just arrived new deliveries of Art Books at reduced prices

Come and see our large selection at 50% less than original price.

Our Tel Aviv shops are now open all day from 8.30 a.m. till 7 p.m. Call in and browse!

BROWN'S
ISRAEL'S QUALITY BOOKSHOPS
35 ALLENBY, TEL AVIV
T. BROWN (BOOKS) LTD.
48 NAHALAT BENJAMIN, TEL AVIV
9 SHLOMIZION HAMALKA, JERUSALEM

If you want to keep in touch with the outside world — a must in these days between war and peace — send your business friends and acquaintances abroad an **ISRAEL PICTORIAL CALENDAR 1974**

With additional actual pictures
Published in the special taste of
LION THE PRINTER, 7 Rehov Hamagid,
Tel. 03-614309, 03-691183, Tel Aviv.
Obtainable at book stores and stationery shops.

דילן 166

In Draw 47/73 the amount available for first prize will be **IL500,000*** (including carryover)

Other prizes increased

TOMORROW IS THE LAST DAY FOR HANDING IN LOTTO FORMS.

* Subject to rescheduling. The maximum first prize payable on any one form is IL2,000,000.

You can never tell if the book you buy for your friend is not already in his possession so the best thing to do is

USE OUR **GIFT CERTIFICATES**

at a **HANUKKA** or **NEW YEAR** present

Your friends can use them in any of our branches all over the country.

Steimatzky's
Jerusalem-Tel Aviv-Haifa-Rehovot-Lod-Eilat
LARGEST CHAIN OF BOOKSTORES IN ISRAEL